THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

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No. 55,508—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Dec.	SALSETTE	6900	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6900	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6900	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000		
23rd "	PERSIA	8000		
30th "	MARMORA	10500		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders for the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the Pier at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 498 or Rs. 524	Rs. 743 or Rs. 861
To London or Southt.	Rs. 599 or Rs. 627	Rs. 722 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec.	1911
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th "	"
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan.	1912
Scindia	6106	W. Kelso	23rd "	"
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	7th Feb.	"

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.	
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	24th Feb.	1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd "	"
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr.	"
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Tue.	5th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	7th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	8th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 6th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd December, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911
Polynesien	6303	Brano	18th Jan. 1912
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Sechenauer	15th Feb. 1912
Sydney	4113	Costa	14th Mar. 1912
Oceanien	4143	Cousin	11th April 1912
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Sydney	4113	Costa	30th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4 580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6000	P. Figari	16th Dec. 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

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TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERV. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Nishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bangkok	12th (Parsi). F. M. S.	Medan
Bombay	Medan Deli (Somatra)	Moji
Calcutta	Manchuria	Nagasaki
Madras	Kiwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Osaka.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Yokohama
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama.
Pukot	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)		New York

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger... ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

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Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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because they CURE. They are absolutely certain. One rupee each.

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for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, sto, etc. Re. 1-8ans.

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cures ring-worm Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

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Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s¾d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

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Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

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THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

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IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF

THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,

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CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS AT
VICTORIA TERMINUS
ON THE NIGHT OF THE
5TH DECEMBER, 1911.

IN consequence of the DEPARTURE of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS, from Victoria Terminus, on the night of the 5th December, 1911, the usual entrance to Victoria Terminus from Hornby Road will be RESERVED for Their Imperial Majesties and those who may attend their departure. It will therefore be closed to the public from 18 hours until 23-15 o'clock. Passengers desiring to enter the Stations during this period will do so by the road leading to No. 6 Platform.

2. The Booking Office at the main entrance will be closed from 18 hours till 23-15 o'clock. A temporary First and Second Class Booking Office will be opened near No. 6 Platform. Third Class Passengers will be booked from the Market Office.

3. The Parcel Offices will be closed for receipt of Parcels Traffic at 17 hours. Ice and perishable Parcels only will be received up to 21 hours.

4. Passengers desiring to get to Victoria Terminus from Malabar Hill, the Native City and any point north of Carnac Road should drive down to Carnac Road via the Girgaum Road or any Road other than the Queen's Road, and approach Victoria Terminus via the Frere Road and the road in front of the new General Post Office.

5. Passengers from the Taj Mahal, Majestic, and Watson's Hotels and other places in the Fort and Colaba should cross the Military and Police Cordon at the Wellington Fountain into Apollo Street, and thence drive via Customs House Road and Mint Road to Victoria Terminus. Special arrangements have been made with the Commissioner of Police to facilitate the passage across the cordon at the Wellington Fountain.

6. The following LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN, on the 5th December, 1911 :—

From Victoria Terminus.		From Thana.		From Kurla.	
H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
15-20	For Kurla	19-55	For Victoria Terminus.	17-50	For Victoria Terminus.
17-10	do.				
21-20	do.				
18- 5	For Thana	21-25	do.	18-20	do.
19-20	do.	21-55	do.	22-55	do.

After the departure of Their Imperial Majesties a Service of Local Trains will leave Victoria Terminus for all Stations, up to Thana. Passengers beyond Thana will be accommodated in the daily through Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE FOLLOWING STATIONS on the DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY are OPEN for TRAFFIC of all descriptions :—

1. Imperial Service.
2. Provincial Camp.
3. Kingsway.
4. Army Camp.
5. Cavalry Camp.

The Public are advised to book traffic to these Stations according to their Camps, Kingsway being more central for Chiefs and most of the Civil Camps.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
CORONATION EXPRESS
Direct
VICTORIA TERMINUS TO KINGSWAY.

THE CORONATION EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus at 22·30 daily runs to Kingsway Station, on the Durbar Railway, stopping at Imperial Service and Provincial Camp Stations.

2. Passengers for Army Camp and Cavalry Camp Stations will change at Azadpur Junction, on the Durbar Railway into Durbar Railway Trains.

3. The Up Coronation Express will also leave Kingsway daily, at 20·25, and will pick up Passengers from Provincial Camp and Imperial Service Stations.

4. Passengers for Delhi City should book to and alight at Delhi Sadar.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS 1911.
HOLIDAY TICKETS.
REDUCED FARES.

FROM 15th to 31st December, 1911, 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE, for the double journey, will be issued between any two Stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System for distances over 100 miles locally as well as in through-booking with Foreign Railways. Similar tickets will also be issued for distances 100 miles and less on payment of the fare for 101 miles.

II. Passengers holding Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below :—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-Gauge route to Delhi from Bombay, and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre Gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond two stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, &c., may return via Agra or via Muttra Junction; and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel via Delhi or Agra or Muttra Junction on the Return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and Stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any Station South of Baroda may travel via Ahmedabad or via Ratlam and Baroda, on the Return Journey.

III. Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the Return Journey, provided they do not travel more than once in the same direction.

IV. Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERIG WORKSHOP POONA.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from January, 1912.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following examinations :—

(1). the School Final Examination,
(2). the European High School Examination,
(3). the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce,
(4). the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

2. In the absence of any candidate who has passed one of these Examinations, a Matriculate may be admitted, provided that—

(i). he passed the Matriculation Examination not later than 31st December 1909, and
(ii). the admission is made before 31st July 1913.

After 31st July 1913 no Matriculate shall be admitted in the Sub-overseer class unless he is qualified under some other rule.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 4th January, 1912.

Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach Principal on or before 25th December, 1911.

B. A. SOLOMON,
for Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to this Department Notification dated the 25th November, 1911, for RESERVING the APOLLO BANDAR during the ROYAL VISIT published in the English and Vernacular dailies of the 28th and 29th November, 1911, the Public are hereby informed that the BALLARD PIER and the SASSOON DOCK will be OPEN to them during the same period.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL SERVICE OF LOCAL TRAINS WILL RUN ON DECEMBER 2ND AND 4TH.

FULL PARTICULARS of which can be seen at Stations or from Hand Bills which can be obtained at the Company's Offices.

ROYAL PROCESSION ON DECEMBER 2ND.

NO TRAINS will stop at MARINE LINES and CHARNI ROAD STATIONS between 1-30 P. M. and 6 P. M.

FIREWORKS IN BACK BAY DECEMBER 4TH.

NO LOCAL TRAINS will run between COLABA and GRANT ROAD, from 10-0 P. M., until 12.45 A. M After 12-45 A. M. Trains will commence running from Colaba and Church Gate to Stations beyond Grant Road only. Passengers will not be booked to and from Marine Lines and Charni Road.

After the Fireworks in Back Bay are over i.e., from about 11-30 P. M., Trains will run every 10 minutes from Grant Road to Andheri, stopping at all Stations, and connecting Trains will run onwards from Andheri.

Level-crossing Gates between Chowpatti and Colaba will be closed as may be required for the passage of trains upto 11 P. M. but from 11 P. M., upto 12-45 A. M. no Trains will be run South of Grant Road and the Gates will be kept open uninterruptedly. Chowpatti Level-crossing will be specially widened for this occasion.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th November, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.,) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, panelled screens, writing-tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, phonographs, iron safes, cupboards, chairs, marble top sideboard, large show case, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber tyred brougham.

SALE of ENGINE, boiler, lathis and other machines of the Vulcan Iron Works at Foras Road.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Foras Road, next to the Municipal Stores, the following machinery consisting of Engine by Rohey and Co. locotype boiler, lathe, cutting, plancing, grinding, screwing machines corrugated sheds, forges, foundary fan, shed binding rail, coal grinder, shaftings, taps and dice, vices, cupola, crabwinch, small yacht engine, patterns of all sorts etc.

The above will be sold separately. The machinery is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West-Velly" Cuffe Parade, Colaba reclamation very valuable and artistic design mahoganised furniture rich glasswars by Treacher, crockeryware, book cases, reclining sofa, chairs, large dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, large sideboard, round and square tables, sofa and easy chairs, curtains, one nearly new microscope by R. and J. Beck, lot of valuable books, rich carpets, iron bedsteads with wire and horsehair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc., the property of W. A. Angers Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 765 of 1911.
Shirinbai vs. Aminabai.

Under instructions from Mr. Meherali Mahomed Fakira, Receiver appointed in the above suit of the Estate of the late Mr. Yusoonali Haji Allarakhia Nathoo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Warden Road, Breach Candy (opp. the Battery), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood mahoganised household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, such as rich drawing room, sofas and chairs one very handsome handpainted glass partition screen combined with settee sofa, one mahogany full size slate billiard table fitted with ball retainer by John Robert with balls, cues, marking board etc., in good order, large mirror back jardineers, fancy terra cotta figures, rich wooden pedestals, almyrahs, bedsteads, rich carpets, rich engravings, copper utensils, etc., etc. One 5 seated 2 cylinder "Hurtel" motor-car with magneto ignition, one handsome strong rubber tyred victoria.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One 15-20 H. P. "Darracque" motor-car, five-seated side entrance with magneto hood etc., in good condition and running order.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th December, 1911.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay. No. 2,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
"THE KING'S PROCESSION."
A RECORD FOR INDIA.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
DURBAR DANCE.

IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON DECEMBER 12TH,
Commencing at 9-30 P. M.
Tickets :—Gentlemen Rs. 5. Ladies 2-8 inclusive of Buffet Supper.

Tickets may be obtained through any Member of the B. V. A., subject to the Rules of the Corps.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND : THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS
The Evening Session 6 to 8 will be CLOSED on
SATURDAY, 2nd December.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th December, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1911-12.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of about 21 days, between SATURDAY, 9th December, 1911, and SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912, inclusive, viz :—

EXTRA MEETINGS, 16 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates :—

(Whole Season, 9th December, 1911 to 30th March, 1912, inclusive.)

A
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 60 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 65 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Lawn.

(Bombay Races only 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 24th February, 1912.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club .. Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

NOTICE.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of admission are as follows :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn	1 0

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8	Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 5th November, 1911.

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephone in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 20 in advance, post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand I) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fixed to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Re. 3-8, Gold, Re. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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FACING THE SEA.
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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
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Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,566,083,58
LONDON OFFICE : 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,50,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
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BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
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CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
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J. A. JEFFREY,
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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
4 inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Annas 14 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Olive Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number,
1911.
TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY.
By
J. O. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH.
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS,
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to
MR. A. MORITZ.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING & Co
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.
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For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) suppressing injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swollen joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragée (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To ob

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES
THE KING-EMPEROR
AND
QUEEN-EMPRESS
VISIT THE
EXHIBITION
TO-DAY
When a Collection of
SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITS
Will be shewn. These will be still on view when the grounds are
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
AT 4 P. M.
THE HANS DREWITZ
SURPRISE PARTY
IN
MIRTH, MELODY AND DANCE.
THE GREAT ALVARO,
Man of Mystery.
INDIAN MUSIC
MILITARY BANDS
AND
OLD BOMBAY.
STADIUM.
GRAND RE-OPENING
TUESDAY, 5th December.
AFTERNOON 4-30 P. M.

100 yards Flat Race, School Boys under 15 years (3 heats).
100 yards Flat Race, School Boys under 18 years (2 heats).
Finish of Indian Army Long Distance Race.
Pole Jumping Championship.
Individual Horse Jumping by British Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery.
Balaclava Melee by British Cavalry.

EVENING, 9 P. M.

Gallop by "Y" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
Representation of a Canadian Scene by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
Torch Light Tattoo by 200 men of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION BY SPECIAL STADIUM ENTRANCE, Esplanade Road:
Re. 1, Annas 8, and Annas 4.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA!
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	78 1-4		1-8
do. Rentes	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 1-2	un	chgd
4 do. Govt. Securities	84 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London	23 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	25 7-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	55 3-8		
Exchange on London at Paris	25-21		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20-46	1-2	
do. do. New York	4-93 1-4		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 331-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm buyers.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Madras .....Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay £293,000
Bar Gold to Bombay £100,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier, small business.
Futures Quiet steady.
East Indian ....
Manchester Firm with fair demand.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 250 "
Imports ... 37,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·08—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May
4·87 —04	4·88 —03	4·93 —03	4·91 —03	4·93 —03
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·95 —03	4·97 —03	4·99 —02	4·99 new position	

New Orleans 10 a. m. Jan. 8·75, May 8·90.
New York noon call Jan. 8·91, May 9·06

NEW YORK—
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 136,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 40,000
Exports to Continent ... 63,000
Spot Cotton— ...9·25 —05

Futures—Month of Jan. 9·67 new position
Futures—Month of May 8·81 new position
} Advanced on foreign buying and declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 9 3-16—1-16
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 8·79 new p'tion
Do. do May ... 8·94 new p'tion
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.
New York, 1st Dec. 1911.
The Forecast of New Crop is 14,800,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports 8,000
do Forwarded 113,000
do Imports 180,000
do Stock 609,000
Stock of Cotton in London 3,550

YARN.
40s Bonner Mill Twist 9 7-8
Geo. rge Mayall's Yarn 9 1-8

NEW YORK, NOV. 24.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	464,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	119,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	164,000
Do. do. to Japan	15,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,263,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	809,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 33 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 36
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...34 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...31 2-4+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ....
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Values.
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal.
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...58
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dankirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...55
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 5 1-2
...Jan—Quieter

METALS—
Copper Brazier ..... £ 70 1-2
Yellow Metal ..... £ 6 3-16
Standard Copper G M B £59 1-15
Tin Plates L. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No, 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.S. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. 5 13 9

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 12s.—Value.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19-5 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady, better doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ....
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16-4
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm, closed quieter.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India 20 3 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Dull, sellers offering at less money.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17—Value
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market—Business almost at a standstill.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, DEC. 2.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	77 9-16	Ex.	
3 do. Rentes	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	93 1-2		1
do. Govt. Securities	84 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	25 11-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	25 7-16	un	chgd
do. in New York	55 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-20 1-2		1-2
do. at Berlin	20-48	un	chgd
do. at New York	4-86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise causes by bear covering.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier, quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... .
Total Sales ... 6,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 "
Imports ... 30,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·03—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May
4·85 —02	4·87 —01	4·33 —02	4·90 —·1	4·92 —01
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	
4·94 —01	4·93 —01	4·97 —02	4·97 —02	

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 57,000
Receipts at " last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 54,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·39+02
Futures—Month of May 8·82+01
} Declined on weakness of southern spot markets and increased offerings and advanced later on Commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton .. 9 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. ...8·60+01
Futures month of May ...9·05+01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 1-4
Do. Months—Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Red Karachi 35 3-4
Do Months—Dec.-Jan.—London—Nominal
Tone—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.
Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ...52
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ... .
Do. Months—Nominal.
Do. Name of Ports—
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...58 3-4
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value. Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...56 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. Done.
High prices caused check business,

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 15+1 8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-1 1-2
Jan.—Sellers. Firmer.

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...12s—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 19 6
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 16 2 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Jan.
Tone—Easier very little business.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 21-2 1-4
Months of Shipments ... March-Aug.
Tone—Dull nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ... Dec.
Tone—Dull.
Java, General Tone—Unchanged, in the absence of business.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th Nov. 1911, as compared with the statement of 21st Nov. 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 21. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 28. Rs. a. d.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c	2,06,34,194 15 10	2,01,69,540 10 8
Other Deposits, &c	17,23,54,520 6 11	17,21,90,479 3 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,69,352 14 1	7,37,818 13 3
Sundries	17,74,989 13 3	17,98,306 2 6
	23,37,33,057 15 1	23,27,95,644 14 0
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,02,18,045 0 0	2,06,66,355 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	82,76,666 4 0	82,75,102 12 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,33,40,191 8 9	3,28,88,128 15 3
Bills discounted, &c	4,80,13,108 14 1	4,74,31,223 6 2
Balances with other Banks ...	3,77,16,664 3 0	3,76,42,077 10 2
Bullion	30,29,107 11 6	30,23,526 3 11
Dead Stock.....	22,01,083 3 11	22,02,011 9 6
Stamps	11,141 3 4	10,698 15 4
Sundries	62,155 10 7	62,471 2 7
	15,28,68,163 6 2	15,22,01,610 10 11
Cash, &c., at... Head Office....	8,08,64,894 8 11	8,05,94,034 3 1
Cash, &c., at... Branches		
	23,37,33,057 15 1	23,27,95,644 14 0

ABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	14,45,378	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	9,79,724	Increase.
Other Deposits	1,64,041	Decrease.
Post Bills	3,31,534	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	4,46,746	Increase.
Loans.....	4,52,063	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	5,31,370	Do.
Mercantile Bills	74,587	Do.
Cash at Head Office	2,66,756	Do.
Do. at Branches	4,104	Do.

Percentage 41·35.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS SUGARCANE

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 3·4 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1911 was 45,300 acres or 17 per cent. more than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1910, or 10 and 3 per cent more than the averages of five and ten years respectively. The increase as compared with 1910 is marked in Godavari, Anantapur, Salem and Trichinopoly. In Godavari it is mainly due to the non-inclusion of the area of the Peddapuram taluk in the figures for last year. In Amantapur it is due partly to timely rains and partly to high prices. In Salem it is chiefly due to timely rains and to ryots experimenting with this crop. In Trichinopoly it is reported to be due to the suitability of the early season and early freshes in the Cauvery. In one taluk in the South Arcot district there was an increase of about 400 acres and it is ascribed to the encouragement offered by a Madras firm to ryots by grant of advances. The crop was planted mostly in April and May which are the normal months for planting it. The condition of the crop is fair to good, but rain is reported to be required in part of six districts.

The total area planted with sugarcane in villages other than ryotwari amounted to over 1,600 acres or about 27 per cent. less than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1910. The fall has not been explained.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

THE SECOND SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 17·1 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

To total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1911 is 304,300 acres or 10 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 14 and 25 per cent. respectively. As compared with the previous year there was a marked decrease in Ganjam, North Arcot, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Madura and a marked increase in Amantapur, Godavari and Kistna. The net decrease is in continuation of a progressive decline.

The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is about 34,800 acres or 3,400 acres less than the area given for the corresponding period of 1910.

MADRAS GROUNDNUT.

SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under groundnut in the Madras Presidency has represented 68·4 per cent. of the total area under groundnut in British India.]

The total area sown with groundnut in ryotwari villages up to 30th September 1191 is 561,000 acres or 3 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910. The increase is marked in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Anantapur and is due to large profits realized by ryots by raising this crop.

It is reported that the crop was sown in August or September, the normal months for the commencement of groundnut cultivation. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair.

The total area of groundnut sown in villages other than ryotwari is 10,900 acres or 600 acres more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1910.

MADRAS RICE.

SOWINGS REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910 the area under rice in the Madras Presidency has represented 12·5 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

The total area under rice in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1911 was 3,729,300 acres or about 11 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910 or about 7 and 8 per cent. less than the averages of five and ten years respectively. There was a marked decrease in the districts of North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Tanjore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Salem and in the Carnatic, and it is attributed chiefly to the failure of the south-west monsoon. As in previous years, the crop was sown in July, August or September, the months of July and August being considered normal and September late. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair.

The total area under rice reported from villages other than ryotwari was 337,200 acres or 14,600 acres less than the revised area reported for the corresponding period of 1910.

MADRAS COTTON CROP.

SECOND REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910 the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 7·7 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1911 is 839,100 acres or about 10 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910. Of this area 130,300 acres pertain to early sowings and 708,800 acres to late sowings. As compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1910 the early sowings show a decrease of 68,000 acres and the late sowings a decrease of 26,400 acres. The total area is more than the averages of five and ten years by 4 and 7 per cent., respectively. The decrease as compared with 1910 which is most marked in the Deccan districts except Kurnool and in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly is attributed to want of timely rain.

The condition and prospects of both the early and late crops are reported to be generally fair.

The total area under cotton sown in villages other than ryotwari is 90,300 acres or 25,700 acres more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1910.

The area sown with cotton is nearly 2,100 acres in the Banganapalle State and 20 acres in the Pudukkottai State.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—season 1911 (relating to the period ending 23rd September, 1911). Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 21·10 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

In the first forecast, dated the 9th August last, it was estimated that the area (1,382,687 acres) placed under cotton in the Central Provinces would be 7 per cent large-, while in Berar the area 2,752,827 acres) would be smaller by 14 per cent. The present estimates forecast an increase in the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar by 8 and 1 per cent. respectively, when compared with that of last year.

The increase is contributed by all districts except Akola, where a deficit in area of 3 per cent. is estimated, and in Chanda the area remained the same. Conditions have been favourable since the last forecast. Suitable breaks occurred and rain fell when it was wanted. The forecasted improvement in outturn in the Central Provinces is 5·5 per cent. and in Berar 13 per cent.

The exports from the Central Provinces for the period from October 1910 to September 1911 amounted to 212,198 bales, and from Berar 412,508 bales as compared with 380,084 and 653,179 bales exported from the Central Provinces and Berar, respectively, during 1909-10. This reflects the comparatively poor nature of last year's crop.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th December.

301. Parades—Saturday, 9th December.
Nos 1 and 2 Companies 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice from Middle Ground Fort. Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. and proceed direct to Fort by Bunder boats.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
302. Musketry—Sunday 10th December 1911.
Spoon Competition at Ghat Koper.
Ranges 300 and 800 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6·30 a.m.
303. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week:—
Sergt C B Banks No 1 Company.
Sergt H R Greaveston No 2 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FUTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health and liver drops.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SHEPHERD—November 19, at Jullundur, Edith Ivy, the dearly loved wife of Captain Claude Shepherd, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Their Majesties Visit the Old Bombay Exhibiton Fireworks Display.
Children's Fete at the Old Bombay Exhibition.
His Majesty's Guests' Special Train leaves Colaba.
Illuminations.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—"Tony," "The King and the Woodcutter" "The Cowboy's Adventures," etc. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "The easiest way to make money is to buy things at your own price and sell them the same way."—Dallas News.

THE MUHAMMEDAN UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of the Central Managing Committee at Aligarh on the 26th instant, it was announced that the total amount of the subscriptions promised upto November 24th was Rs. 30,76,403-3-10. Of this sum Rs. 17,11,529-6-9 1-2 have been actually collected leaving Rs. 13,64,873-13-1-2 still to be realised.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

THE Calcutta season opened to-day, the results of the racing being as follows:—
Zeerut Plate,—(R. C. and A. distance, over 7 flights.)
Mr. B. P. Roychoudhuri's Ruling Passion 11.8. (Northmore) 1
Mr. Valentine's Edward 9. 6. (Randall)..... 2
Mr. Sullivan's Lacrosse 11.0 (Williamson)..... 3
Won by 3 1-2 lengths, a head between the second and third.
The Race.—The winner led throughout.
The Totalizator paid Rs. 14 to the winner.

LILLIPUTIAN PLATE—(five furlongs.)
Mr. Sripal Singh's The Point 8. 8, ... 1
Mr. Scots' Dulcimer 8. 2, (Kuhn)..... 2
Mr. Galstaun's Circus Girls 8, 9, (Robinson) 3
ALSO RAN:—Little Corporal 9. 3; Sylvia 9.3; Ragged Maid 9. 0; Conquer 8. 7.
Won by 2 lengths, one length between the second and third. Time 1 min and 6 sec.
THE RACE:—The winner led throughout.
The Totalizator paid Rs. 34 to the winner.

BEGINNERS' PLATE,—(Five furlongs.)
Mr Raichaudhuri's Jemima 9-3, (Thoburn)..... 1
Mr Valentine's Chinchin 9-2, (Davies)..... 2
Mr Galstaun's Goldseeker 8-12, (Robinson)..... 3
ALSO RAN.—Koonwala 9-3; Lah 9-3; Alphens 9-1; Picnic 9-1; Win 9-1; Kingspear 9; Airman 8-12; Orange Pekoe 8-9.
Won by three-quarters of a length, half a length between the second and third.
THE RACE.—Chinchin led but the winner caught her opposite the stand and won after a tight finish.
Totalizator paid Rs. 38 to the winner.

CRITERION PLATE.—
Mr. Scott's Speary 8-7, (Firth) 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Eustace 9-10, (Boltam)..... 2
Zamindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglass 9-10, (Barrett) 3
Also Ran:—Cherry Hackle 9-8, Prosy 9-10, Decidedly 9-6, Chestnut Park 9-3, Harold 9-1, Bombastic 9-1 and Boatsong 8-8.
THE RACE:—Won after leading throughout by three lengths, a neck between the second and third. —Time 1 min. 3 secs.
Totalizator paid Rs. 521.
An objection lodged against Eustace was upheld and Cherry Hackle was awarded third place.

PONY PLATE.—(five furlongs.)
Mr. Gokuldas, Kiora 7-12 (A Hoyt) 1
Chief of Mahisal and Gardan's Mauveron 8-7 (Brown) 2
Mr. Wishart's Safety Pin, 9-13 (Firth)..... 3
ALSO RAN:—May Kenley 9-10; Village Girl 9-5; and Master Priam 8-5.
THE RACE:—Won by 2 1-2 lengths, 3 1-2 lengths between the second and third, Village Girl was badly left. Time 1 min. and 4 secs.
THE Totalizator paid Rs. 36.

THE CLUB PLATE.—(One mile.)
Mr. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot 8-10, (A. Hoyt) 1
R. R. S's Langton 8-3 (Brown) 2
Chief of Garda's Lady Erna 8 6 (Poole) 3
ALSO RAN:—John Wesley 8-10, Eustace 9-10, Abet, Wayward, and Wild 9-0 and Chrysanthemum.....8-10.
THE RACE:—Won by two lengths, half a length between second and third. Langton led to the distance where Bachelor's Knot overhauled him. Time 1 min. 46 secs.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

The disturbance in the Bay has developed into a depression off the Madras Coast, and the rainfall, due to it on the north of East Coast, has continued and spread into the south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are:—Madura reports one inch; Madras, three-quarters; Malegaon, Tinnevelly and Pamban half an inch.

The forecast shows some increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsular.

SIMLA, DEC. 3.

The depression off Madras has been slightly better marked and is approaching the Coast. Rainfall has continued in the south of the Peninsula, where Madras reports one and a half inches. The weather is feebly unsettled in Kashmir and in the Afghan region. The forecast shows further rainfall in the south of the Peninsula, a few falls in the north of the Madras Coast and possibly some snowfall in the extreme north.

THE ELLERMAN LINES.

The "City of Birmingham," built by Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company at their Hebburn yard, to the order of the Ellerman Lines, Limited, made her trial trip at the commencement of this week, attaining a speed of fourteen knots. She is a steel vessel about 470 feet long, rigged as a two-masted fore and aft schooner, and fitted with poop, long bridge, forecastle and boat deck over the bridge. Intended for the City and Hall Lines Indian service, she has accommodation for about 130 first-class passengers on the upper and bridge deck, with smoking and lounge on the boat deck, and for about forty second-class at the forward end of the poop. She has a complete installation of electric fans, and ample refrigerating rooms for passengers' provisions. The engines, also supplied by the Palmer Company, are of the highest class, with quadruple expansion, steam being supplied by four large boilers. She will commence her maiden voyage from Liverpool on Nov. 30 for Bombay and Kurrachee, calling in at Marseilles, Dec. 7, to embark passengers.

In the competition for designs for the monument to M. Stolypin at Kiev it has been decided that no Jews need compete, as also that no Jewish money will be accepted for the monument which is being put up by public subscription.

THE FABER SPEECH.

Secrecy of the Foreign Office.

The speech delivered at Andover on November 17th, by Captain W. V. Faber, M. B., for West Hants, and which was severely commented upon during the recent debate in the Commons on British foreign policy, was delivered in replying to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament."

A great deal of what he was going to say, he said, would be denied, but they could take what he said as the truth, to the best of his ability, from the highest authorities, or the next highest that he could obtain. He was not going to gloss over anything.

The late crisis over the State of Morocco between France and Germany was exceedingly grave, and at that time there was a division in the Cabinet as to whether we should stick with France or not. He knew the names of the men in the Cabinet who wanted to stick with France and those who did not, but he was going to say the good and leave the evil unspoken. The names of the men who decided honourably to stick with France were Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill. These two men were in favour of sticking to and abiding by the treaty with France. (Applause.) That, he need hardly say, was secret history, which would come out in the future but probably be denied in the next few days, but it was good history, and in time to come it would be proved that he was right.

He was next going to say things about the Army and Navy, which would not be liked by some people. What actually happened was this. He had it on the highest authority they could have that when the pinch came our Fleet was divided into three portions—one was in the South of England, the next was near Ireland, and the other was in the North of Scotland. He was fairly right about the position of our three Fleets. At the moment we lost sight of the German Fleet, and no one knew where they were, and the real danger was that the Cabinet did not know what was going on and that the German Fleet might attack our three Fleets separately. Every soldier and sailor knew what he meant—that it might smash up one portion after the other. That was the real danger the other day.

Another danger was this—and though it would be denied it was true. The admiral in charge of one portion of the Fleet knew that we were in very grave danger of war. He sent a man to the officer commanding the land forces, who ought to have been able to guard him with his guns and asked him if the Fleet was safe under cover of the guns of the fort. The reply came back that, so far from being safe, if the land forces fired their guns they would fire into the British Fleet instead of covering them. That he heard from absolutely high authority, whose word was beyond reproach.

He would tell them of some of the dangers that beset us not long ago, and the Cabinet knew perfectly well of those dangers much better than he did. The Cabinet were wise enough in a time of national emergency to send the best man they could get to the Admiralty. The present Cabinet was Radical and held different political views from his, but they got hold of the best man available, and that man was Winston Churchill. (Cheers and laughter.) They might not like it, but it was true. (Applause.)

The first thing Mr. Churchill did was to wire to Sir John Fisher to come home from Switzerland, and the next thing was to send for Lord Charles Beresford, a Conservative member of the House of Commons. That was undoubtedly an extraordinarily wise proceeding. The next thing Mr. Churchill did was to form a War Board for the Admiralty, which could, in future, see that there were no such mistakes made as not having enough coal, and that the guns of the forts were not laid, so that when the Navy wanted cover at night close to land they could not have it.

They could not put the blame on anyone: it was the system. Mr. Churchill was a wise enough man to see that things were altered and without any reference to politics he (Captain Faber) believed he was man enough to do the job to which he had been put.

He would tell them on the best authority that the Army was more prepared than the Navy. For some reason the Navy was not up to the pitch of the Army. The other day, at the time of the late stress, the idea was to send six divisions of Regular troops to help our ally France, but the crab of that was—and he said it deliberately—that if we had sent those six divisions abroad, it would have left no Regular troops with which to defend our shores, and the defence would have fallen on the Navy. Admiral Marx would tell them that the duty of the Navy was not to defend but to attack, therefore the danger was that we wanted the Navy to defend our shores, which the Regular troops could not whereas the Navy ought to have been attacking. Moreover, to have sent the Regular troops abroad would have left the country with only the Territorials.

FORMS IV. AND VIII.

Land Valuation Notices Declared Invalid.

The Court of Appeal—composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Fletcher Moulton and Farwell—on November 17th dismissed the appeals of the Attorney-General in the cases affecting the validity of "Form IV." and "Form VIII.," issued under the Finance Act of 1910.

The action with regard to Form IV. was brought by Mr. John Dyson, of the West Riding of Yorkshire Land and Property Owners' Association, to whom Mr. Justice Horridge granted a declaration that the Form was ultra vires, and that he was under no obligation to comply with the requests in the Form.

In the case of Mr. Dyson, it will be remembered he was required by Form IV. to deliver the returns to the appointed officer, Hugh Bateson, who, it was said, was a blacksmith in an adjoining village. This was one of the points of objection, Mr. Dyson claiming that the Act required the returns to be furnished to the Commissioners.

He also declared that he was required to supply matters which could not properly be required under the Act, and further that the matter was not such as it was in his power to give; and that he was not given the lawful time for making the returns.

In the case of Mr. G. H. Burghes, with regard to Form VIII., the plaintiff alleged that because the notice asked for the names and addresses of the persons on whose behalf he received rent in respect of any land in the district mentioned, the Commissioners were only entitled to require the information in respect of particular land to be specifically mentioned in the notice.

He also objected that he was required to state in respect of what land he received rent this demand being unauthorised, and that he was required to give the information not (as provided by the Act) to the Commissioners, but to the Land Valuation officer.

Mr. Justice Warrington decided in his favour.

APPEAL COURTS DECISION.

The Master of the Rolls, dealing with the Form IV. case, said that no judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Horridge, as the Attorney-General agreed to a declaration being made, as in the Burghes case, so that both cases might be heard.

In his lordship's opinion Form IV, was unauthorised, and imposed no obligation upon the owner, and the appeal must be dismissed. The form was really waste paper.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, delivering judgement in the Form IV. case, said he agreed that such an action could lie against the Crown, and added that such questions were growing more and more important.

It would be intolerable, if such an action could not be brought, that millions of the public would have to choose between giving information to the Commissioners or suffering the severe penalties.

The appeal must

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

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SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27: the second appeared on November 3, the third on November 10, the 4th on November 17 and the fifth on November 24 and the 6th will appear on Dec. 1.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 4th December, 1911.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

PERSIA, judging by telegrams published to-day, is acting with remarkable imprudence in regard to Russian communications and though the speeches in the Meijliss may be dignified and moderate but firmly patriotic, the attitude towards Russia is no more businesslike, or truly diplomatic than we should expect from China. Russia we are told has handed a further Note to the Persian Government with regard to Shua-es-Sultaneh's property, stating that Shua-es-Sultaneh's mother is under Russian protection which has been extended to all her property. The Russian Note demands from Persia an apology for the recent incident in connection with that property. Prince Shua-es-Sultaneh, it is held, became a Turkish subject after the resignation of his brother the ex-Shah, and is therefore a foreigner, and that the Russian Bank has a large interest in his property. The Persian Foreign office declares that this Note shows that Russia is attempting to enforce her pretensions as to the protection of Persian subjects, for which she has no justification. Russia is of another opinion, and England in this case fully endorse the Russian view. The Persian case is that when its Government decided to take possession of the property of the Prince in view of his rebellious action and active support of the ex-Shah, they informed the British and Russian Legations of their intentions, and intimated at the same time that whatever foreign claims there might be against the property would be settled by the Persian Government, which would hold itself responsible. To this the Russian Minister replied that so long as Persia guaranteed satisfaction for Russian claims he would be satisfied. The Persian Government ordered Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer General to take the necessary steps to obtain possession of the property in question, and five gendarmes and one official were sent to the town house of the Prince, with instructions not to interfere with any members of the family, and simply to take an inventory. At the same time Mr. Shuster sent three gendarmes to take possession of some of the Prince's property in the suburbs of Teheran.

At this juncture M. Petroff and M. Trepoff, the secretaries of the Russian Consul General, arrived on the scene with ten armed Cossacks, and ordered the Persian gendarmes to leave the town house. The gendarmes asked for time to communicate which their superior officers, but the Russian Consular officials refused to grant this, and stated that if they did not leave at once they would be fired upon. The Persian gendarmes then left, and reported the affair to the Treasurer General. Messrs. Petroff and Trepoff, with a force, also went to the suburban property referred to, and after disarming the Persian gendarmes forcibly took them before the Russian Consul General. The latter assumed a peremptory tone, but returned the Persians their arms, and allowed them to leave. The Treasurer General then informed the Russian Consul General that at eleven o'clock on the following morning he intended to carry out the instructions of his Government, and at the appointed hour a number of gendarmes, accompanied by Mr. Cairns, an American official in Mr. Shuster's department, were despatched to carry out the orders of the Government, but, in view of the previous day's experiences, the Russian Consul General was first informed of his intentions. The Consul General, however, refused the request that the Russians should not interfere with the orders of the Persian Government. The attitude of the Russian Consular officials formed the subject of a strong protest on the part of the Persian Government, which demanded the recall of the Consular officers concerned. These Notes were, however, returned by the Russian Minister, who in turn demanded an apology from the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Though we are well aware that Russia in the present instance is in the right and is doing nothing but what is in full accord with the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement we find Lord Curzon asking us for sympathy with Persia and we take it that sympathy will be accorded except in so far as the Shua-es-Sultaneh incident is concerned. Persia, as Lord Curzon says, has had a great and glorious past, and it has charmed humanity by the grace of its poets, by the beauty of its arts, by the teaching of its philosophers it has produced great statesmen, great Kings, and is still capable, if favourable circumstances are guaranteed to it—of reproducing in the future some of those characteristics which have made it not merely romantic but famous in the past. Its survival as a nation is particularly desired by a large section of our fellow-subjects, for as our ex-Viceroy said the other evening, if there is one lesson which the contemplation of the history of Persia leaves in our minds it is the strong existence in olden as in modern times of a national spirit in Persia. That spirit might have been crushed after long years of misgovernment; it might have been overwhelmed by the dominatien of alien rule; it may even now be handicapped by the ignorance and inexperience of the people. But it is there. The great thing is it is there, and the best minds and thoughts in Persia are slowly working their way through all this welter of chaos and trouble towards the realisation of national government, independent, autonomous, conducted on its own basis. The Parliament of Persia is inexperienced, its statesmen distracted, its difficulties overwhelming. But the people are believed to be loyal to the new regime, as was shown by their treatment of the recent rebellion.

Persia just now has many troubles and has a strong claim on the patience and sympathy of other nations. In addition to much insecurity of life and property there is difficulty in collecting revenue, sporadic warfare between clans and tribes, and the rulers have great difficulty in making their authority felt. After centuries of misrule, the Persian Government decided without experience, almost without premeditation, to embark upon the great experiment of self-government by representative institutions. Parliamentary government, as Lord Curzon reminded his hearers, is a strong and heady physic in any country, even in Western countries and it requires the sturdiest frame, the most robust constitution in order to be able to assimilate it. The Persian Government had to get rid of a "regime" of which they disapproved; then they had to create a Government themselves; and no sooner are they launched on their way than they are plunged into civil war, and no sooner have they successfully escaped from civil war than they are confronted with an ultimatum. So far as Britain is concerned our interest is that there shall be a firm, respected Government responding to the new national spirit, and if that be secured we shall have no cause for complaint in the near future.

THE "GREAT ILLUSION."

MR. NORMAN ANGELL, who caused a certain sensation in Europe last year by the publication of his book "The Great Illusion," has returned to the charge in an article in a Home contemporary in which he seeks to show what a "foolish mirage" Europe is pursuing. He refers, of course, to all the war talk which was current after the first serious development in the Franco-German dispute regarding Morocco and after the negotiations had been satisfactorily completed, and also to the conflict actually in progress. He declares that "on the strength of this mere talk of war vast commercial interests have been embarrassed, fortunes have been lost and won on the Bourses, banks have suspended payment, some thousands have been ruined; while the fact that the fourth and fifth nations have actually gone to war has raised all sorts of further possibilities of conflict, not alone in Europe, but in Asia, with remoter danger of religious fanaticism and all its sequels. International bitterness and suspicion in general have been intensified, and the one certain result of the whole thing is that immense burdens will be added in the shape of further taxation for armaments to the already heavy ones carried by the five or six nations concerned. For the two or three hundred millions of people in Europe life, which, with all the problems of high prices, labour wars, unsolved social difficulties, is none too easy as it is, will be made harder still." Most of this is unfortunately true, as no doubt is his further contention that to the vast majority of these people "it does not matter two straws whether Morocco or some vague African swamp near the Equator is administered by German, French, Italian or Turkish officials so long as it is well administered."

But the real point Mr. Angell seeks to make is that if French, German or Italian colonization of the past is any guide, the nation which wins in the contest for territory of this sort has added a wealth-drawing incubus. He points out that France has been able to establish in Tunis, which represents one of the most successful of the French Colonial exploitations in thirty years, a civilian French colony of about 25,000, and that the value of Tunis as a market does not even amount to the direct cost of occupation. Mr. Angell believes that the three Powers, Germany, France and Italy in their rush after expansion in Africa are pursuing a mirage; that even if they succeed in attaining their ends they secure nothing worth having. Regarding German expansion he propounds the view that when the German forsakes the principle of staying at home and attempts to work through political power he approaches futility. "German Colonies", he says," are colonies *pour rire*. The Government has to bribe Germans to go to them; her trade with them is miscroscopic; and if the 20,000,000 who have been added to Germany's population since the war had to depend on their country's political conquests they would have had to starve. What feeds them are countries which Germany has never 'owned,' and never hopes to 'own', Brazil, Argentina, the United States; India, Australia, Canada, Russia, France, and England. "These are Germany's real Colonies." This view will doubtless be received in a very mixed manner on the Continent, and it is not necessary to express agreement with it to declare that the author has raised questions that must be settled in the near future. In the author's support there is certainly the fact that the three Powers named have never colonized successfully, and that each in turn have fought for possessions that have proved mirages of the most flimsy description.

FUTURE OF THE NOVEL.

A few weeks ago Mr. H. G. Wells startled British literary circles by a striking article in the *Fortnightly Review* on the future of the novel. "Before we have done," said Mr. Wells, "we will have all life within the scope of the novel." He attacked, in particular, the theory that the novel is wholly and solely a means of relaxation. This theory, he describes, as the man's rather than the woman's. He represents its principal exponent as "a man, burthened, toiling, worn. He has been in his office from ten to four, with perhaps only two hours' interval at his club for lunch; or he has been playing golf, or he has been waiting about and voting in the House; or he has been fishing; or he has been disputing a point of law; or writing a sermon; or doing one of a thousand other of the grave important things which constitute the substance of a prosperous man's life." The reader of this type, Mr. Wells alleges, takes up his novel as a means of getting out of himself, of being "cheered, consoled—above all amused. He wants to dream of the bright, thin, gay excitements of a phantom world." In a word, he is a "weary giant," and against him, both fiction and criticism are in revolt to-day. Unfortunately for Mr. Wells, he has been over-zealous in his denunciation, for in the weary reader he does not see a man who is decently tired: he is only an inexpressibly lax, slovenly, and undertrained giant," who regards the novel as merely a "harmless opiate for the vacant hours of prosperous men."

The average reader of novels will, we think, be as little in love with his remedy as they are prepared to acknowledge its need. The new novel, like John Wesley, will take the whole world for its parish. In short, "we are going to write," says Mr. Wells, "subject only to our own limitations, about the whole of human life. We are going to deal with political questions and religious questions, and social questions. We cannot present people unless we have this free hand, this unrestricted field. What is the good of telling stories about people's lives, if one may not deal freely with the religious beliefs and organisations that have controlled or failed to control them?" and so on through the full gamut of the intimate relations of life and of men and women with each other. And more than that: the new novelist is going to write of "wasted opportunities and latent beauties until a thousand new ways of living open to men and women." We have in all this a somewhat terrible prospect, for in the future when the mind wearies of serious effort, and the strenuous days end, the chance of mental relaxation will be gone. The tired man, the genuinely tired man, will have to choose between the oblivion of sleep or a "novel" as terrible and strenuous as the day's work itself. Meanwhile, however, it may be remembered with gratitude that, notwithstanding Mr. Wells's somewhat unkind departure, we still have many charming whilers away of the weary hour left to us, and if he insists on giving us problems, and dignified plot, the others will continue to provide the "harmless opiates for weary hours" against which he inveighs so intolerantly, but which are so gratefully appreciated.

THE Government of India have received the sanction of the Secretary of State to the laying of the foundation stone of the Mayo Hospital extension in connection with the King Edward Memorial, Lahore, and the ceremony will be performed by the Lieut.-Governor on December 21st.

THE Cawnpore Agricultural College has been formally opened and work begun on a scheme for agricultural education in the Allahabad Christian College.

ON Saturday evening 204 American tourists on their way to Delhi to witness the Durbar, arrived in Calcutta from Diamond Harbour. The ship "Cleveland" specially chartered for the purpose did not come up to the town.

SIR P. N. Krishnamurti, a retired Dewan of Mysore, has sustained a relapse of paralytic seizure which has confined him to his residence for many months. He was preparing to see the Maharajah before his departure to Delhi when he fell ill. His relations have been summoned to his bedside.

AT a meeting of the Central Managing Committee of the proposed Mahomedan University held at Aligarh recently, it was announced that the total amount of subscriptions promised up to the 24th November was over thirty lakhs or Rs. 35,76,403. Of this sum Rs. 17,10,529 have been actually collected.

CANADIANS are delighted with the announcement made that the Duke of Connaught has decided to continue the amateur music and dramatic competitions started five years ago by Earl Grey. The Duke of Connaught has promised to attend the contest which is to be held at Ottawa next April.

THE Florence Nightingale statue has been granted a site in London between the Athenæum and the United Services Club. It will thus occupy the most appropriate position possible as it will face the Guards' Crimean memorial. The statue will cost about £6,000.

THE "Independence Belge" declares that the Belgian Government will be obliged to safeguard most jealously Belgian interests in Africa. The two factors, it says, which make Belgium's situation in the Congo difficult are Great Britain, which is less disposed than ever to recognise the annexation of the State by Belgium, and Germany, which is now directly interested in the removal of the Belgian Congo from the hands of its present owners.

IT is understood that a new Public Works Division is to be created at Simla which will have sole charge and be responsible for the upkeep of the various buildings owned by the Government of India at this station. Hitherto the charge of these properties has been in the hands of the Provincial Public Works Division

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Russia and Persia.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Germany is much exercised over the demeanour of the Crown Prince during the Morocco debate in the Reichstag on Thursday of last week, and considerable criticism is directed against the heir to the German throne. The Prince, it is known, obtained three days' leave from his garrison at Dantzig for the special purpose of coming to Berlin to attend the debate. During the speeches which followed that of the Chancellor, it is stated that the Crown Prince, who was in the royal box, continually, by demonstrative nodding of his head, smiling, and clapping his hands, expressed approval of those passages in which the speakers condemned the policy of the Government as being too eager to preserve peace, praised the departed Colonial Secretary, Herr von Lindequist, and bitterly denounced the so-called "Cartwright interview" and Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion House speech. Never before has a German Crown Prince been known so openly to evince his lack of sympathy with the policy of his Imperial father as represented by the Chancellor, and even the anti-Government Press sharply criticises this open advertisement of the differences between the Kaiser and his son. It is also feared that the patriotic emphasis with which the young Prince signified his approval of the sentiment that Germany must be ready at certain moments to draw the sword and not consent to be dictated to by other Powers will not tend to improve relations with England, and may create an impression abroad that the German Chauvinistic party has the Prince at its head.

PATERNAL DISPLEASURE.

The "Crown Prince Scandal," as the affair caused by the Heir-Apparent's strange conduct in the gallery of the Reichstag is now commonly known has developed into a veiled conflict between the Kaiser and his eldest son. The Emperor is known strongly to disapprove of the demonstrative attitude of the Crown Prince towards the debate in general and the Imperial Chancellor's speech in particular, and to regret the open way in which the future ruler of Germany revealed his none too friendly feelings towards Great Britain. Acting in his capacity as head of the House of Hohenzollern, which gives him absolute power over all members of the family and exercising his function as Commander-in-Chief of the army, the Kaiser has for the moment ordered the Crown Prince to return to Danzig, where the latter has been residing for some weeks, since his appointment to the staff of a cavalry regiment quartered there. This preliminary step will probably be followed by further punishment in the form of detention for a period of days. This would mean that the Crown Prince would be compelled to remain in his own house, which, for the time being, would be transformed into a royal prison. On one or two previous occasions the Kaiser has adopted this measure in dealing with his eldest son.

A POPULAR HERO.

The appearance of conflict between his Majesty and the Crown Prince was created late on Friday night at Schumann's Circus, which the Heir-Apparent attended to witness the performance of the great spectacular drama, "Orestie." The huge building was crammed from top to bottom, upwards of 9,000 persons being present, and when the Crown Prince, accompanied by his small suite of officers, appeared in the royal box and became visible to the huge multitude of spectators he received a very remarkable ovation. Every man, woman, and child rose and cheered for several minutes, and some time elapsed before order could be restored. In view of the unmistakable evidence of the Kaiser's displeasure at his son's conduct, every cheer given to the Crown Prince was a demonstration against the Emperor, and for this reason the scene at Schumann's Circus was highly significant. The Crown Prince, by demonstrating his dislike of the German Government's peaceful policy, and especially by giving vent to some degree of animosity against England, captured the popular imagination, and for the moment has thrown himself into the forefront of German politics. This alone, as is well known, must excite the Kaiser's resentment, for his Majesty is extremely jealous of his Imperial prerogatives, and views with displeasure any undue prominence of any other member of the Royal Family.

The present conflict between the German Emperor and the Crown Prince is the climax of a long series of differences of opinion between father and son. There are certain theatres in Berlin which the Kaiser never visits, and the Crown Prince makes a point of missing none of the plays produced on these stages. On one famous occasion he insisted on attending the performance of a play with disloyal and anti military tendencies, and for this offence he was sentenced to "house detention" by the Kaiser. The Kaiser dislikes horse-racing, and the Crown Prince is an enthusiastic habitue of German race-courses. He is friendly with persons who have incurred the Kaiser's displeasure and who have been debarred from appearing at the Imperial Court. On other occasions the Crown Prince has disobeyed the Kaiser's strict commands by reckless riding in steeplechases, and on one occasion he is known to have made a jocular, if not disrespectful, remark concerning his father's taste for frequent public oratory of a sensational character. By his conduct during the last few days the Crown Prince has pleased the Chauvinists and extreme patriotic elements, but he has keenly disappointed those who looked forward to satisfactory constitutional developments after his accession. Unlike most Crown Princes in their youth, he has offended the progressive parties and has gained the support of reactionary elements. Meanwhile, Germany is enjoying the unusual experience of reading stern rebukes addressed to the Crown Prince by the official organs of the German Government.

STERN IMPERIAL REPRIMAND.

When the Crown Prince suddenly arrived in Berlin on last Thursday morning, the day of the debate, no one was more surprised than his Imperial father, who had imagined his son to be busy with his regimental duties at Dantzig, and in no war harbouring intentions of taking a hand himself in the political events of the day. The Kaiser's displeasure at the young man's conduct was not, therefore, rendered any less by its unexpectedness, and his Majesty even saw fit to reprimand the Prince's military superiors for granting him three days' leave of absence from his post without good and sufficient reason. It is known that at the dinner at the palace at Potsdam on the evening following the debate, at which both the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Crown Prince were present, the latter received a very clear and lucid explanation of the enormity of his offence, and the inappropriateness of giving public expression to his own opinions in a case where older and more experienced men held it wiser to remain silent.

FRENCH RULE IN MOROCCO.

At the Council of Ministers in Paris on Thursday last M. de Selves, the Foreign Minister, announced that Great Britain and Russia had given their official adhesion to the Franco-German Agreement.

The "Echo de Paris" indicates that Morocco will be garrisoned by an occupation corps similar to the one established in Tunis. The seat of Government and the military and administrative headquarters will be Mequinez, while Fez will remain the commercial capital and the residence of the Sultan.

General d'Amade will be the commander-in-chief in peace and war for Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, under the authority of an army Inspector. The garrisons will comprise two regiments and a half of European troops and four native regiments and goums, besides two Colonial battalions and Sudanese battalions, the whole forming four brigades. These will be distributed as follows: Two at Fez, Casablanca, and Wazzan, one at Ujda, and one at Marrakesh and Mogador.

At a meeting of the French colony at Tangier a resolution was passed vigorously protesting against any attempt to place Tangier on a different footing from the rest of Morocco, and urging that the city, besides not being placed in a special zone should have its just share of the benefits which would accrue from the establishment of the French Protectorate over Morocco.

M. Geoffroy, the French Ambassador to Spain, returns to Madrid on the 25th inst., states the "Echo de Paris." The same journal declares that Great Britain has given her adhesion to the Moorish part of the Franco-German agreement, but does not know the whole text of the Congo agreement.

The "Matin" says that the Franco-Spanish negotiations will be entered upon with the cordial support of Great Britain in a spirit of friendliness towards both France and Spain.

NEW ADDITIONAL PROVISION.

At a meeting of the Budget Committee in Berlin, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, communicated the following provision as an addition to the Franco-German agreement of November 4, 1911:—

"It has been laid down in an exchange of Notes between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, that in the event of German desiring to acquire from Spain Spanish Guinea, the island of Corisco, and the Eloby Islands, France is prepared to waive in Germany's favour the privileges accruing to her from the Franco-Spanish agreement of June 27, 1900. In return Germany declares that she will take no part in any special agreements which France and Spain may come to with one another on the subject of Morocco. In this connection it was agreed that by Morocco was meant that part of North Africa which lies between Algeria, French West Africa, and the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro."

In reply to a question Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter said that Germany had had a right of pre-emption on Fernando Po for a long time. The question whether Spain was inclined to cede the territory to Germany had not been discussed in the negotiations with France. Those negotiations would not have been a suitable occasion for the discussion of such an arrangement, nor were any negotiations on this question proceeding with Spain. With regard to the question of the French right of pre-emption over the Belgian Congo, the nature of this right was a matter of considerable difference of opinion. The Belgians had always held the view that the French right was not transferable. A closed discussion of this question could not be gone into.

Germany, said the Foreign Secretary, was entitled to join in any international conversations should there at any time be a question of territorial changes in the international Congo basin. France had ceded this to the German Government. The Note contained a list of the railways to be constructed in Morocco in their order. A line from Tangier to Fez would be the first to be laid, then one from Casablanca to Fez, and finally mining railways in the Sus territory. As regards consular jurisdiction, it had been expressly declared to the French negotiator that the rights of the Reichstag in this matter would be preserved.

RUSSIA'S DEMAND ON PERSIA.

The head of the Russian section of the Persian Foreign Office on Tuesday informed the Russian Minister that as the Cabinet was not yet formed it was impossible for the Persian Government to reply immediately to the renewed demand made by Russia on Saturday for an apology for the alleged insult offered to M. Petroff, the Russian Vice-Consul, in connection with the confiscation of Shua-es-Sultaneh's property. In well-informed Persian quarters (states Reuter Agency) surprise is felt at the statement issued in St. Petersburgh regarding the incident which has led to the present Russo-Persian crisis, and the statement in question is described as inaccurate. The facts, it is pointed out, are as follows. When the Persian Government decided to take possession of the property of Prince Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah, in view of his rebellious action and active support of the ex-Shah, they informed the British and Russian Legations of their intention, and intimated at the same time that whatever foreign claims there might be against the property would be settled by the Persian Government, which would hold itself responsible. To this the Russian Minister replied that so long as Persia guaranteed satisfaction for Russian claims he would be satisfied. The next step was for the Persian Government to order Mr. Schuster, the Treasurer-General, to take the necessary steps to obtain possession of the property in question, and five gendarmes and one official were sent to the town house of Prince Shua with instructions not to interfere with any members of the family and simply to take an inventory of the goods. At the same time Mr. Schuster sent three gendarmes to take possession of some of Prince Shua's property in the suburbs of Teheran. At this juncture M. Petroff and M. Trepoff, secretaries of the Russian Consul-General, arrived on the scene with ten armed Cossacks and ordered the Persian gendarmes to leave the town house. The gendarmes asked for time to communicate with their superior officers, but the Russian Consular officials refused to grant this, and stated that if they did not leave at once they would be fired upon. The Persian gendarmes then left and reported the affair to the Treasurer-General. Messrs. Petroff and Trepoff, with a force, also went to the suburban property referred to, and, after disarming the Persian gendarmes, forcibly took them before the Russian Consul-General.

THE DARDANELLES.

One of the most marked changes to which the international situation is apparently leading will be the opening of the Straits to Russian warships in peace time. This contingency in its aspects is being discussed by journalists and politicians, by everybody excepting the two Governments most closely interested. They have not officially mooted the matter yet, although each grasps the ideas, sentiments and strivings of the other. Turkey brings to all the problems of foreign policy a mind influenced by considerations of a specific order. All her cares are concentrated upon her present embarrassment, and the best issue out of them. Russia remembering how often she missed the goal when within easy reach of it, is now anxious to proceed with certainty and without provoking opposition, hence the official pourparlers will not begin until an agreement with Young Turkey, which seems hardly doubtful, is also certain to receive the unqualified approval of the Powers which signed the Paris Treaty. The Committee of Union and Progress, which is the shaper of Turkey's foreign policy, has of late repeatedly declared in its Press organ, the "Tanin," that Russia's demand is reasonable and can be conceded by Turkey without misgivings, and this declaration alone, among several other Russophile propositions, has evoked no counter-assertion in the Turkish Press. These sure tokens are carefully noted by the St. Petersburgh Foreign Office which postulates among the Signatory Powers a corresponding willingness to help the Tsardom to its rights. Russia's view, which will soon be firmly pressed upon all concerned, is that abstract arguments and concrete circumstances alike militate against the perpetuation of a galling restraint which she cannot longer brook. Her warships should be able to go from one Russian port to another, like those of Holland, Spain and Portugal. And because the Black Sea shores are Russian and Turkish, no other Powers ought to be exempt from the self-denying ordinance of the treaty which closes the Straits to the warships of all nations. The circumstances which imposed that restraint upon Russia last century have changed. Great Britain now controls Egypt and the Suez Canal and possesses Cyprus, and has therefore nothing to fear for India. France and England are such fast friends that the duty of patrolling the Mediterranean has been confided to a French squadron, England having transferred her Dreadnoughts to the North Sea. As Russia is France's ally, her warships would reinforce those of the Republic, and restore the equilibrium with the Italian and Austrian Dreadnoughts now building would otherwise upset.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS

Epidemic Subsiding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

The Health Department of the Madras Corporation states that the cholera epidemic in Madras is subsiding. During the first week of November the epidemic was at its worst in the city, but since the rains there has been an appreciable falling off in the number of seizures. It was on the 21st October that cholera was declared to have become epidemic and since then up to date the total number of attacks has been about 500, and of deaths about 380. The Tondiarpet division was the worst affected locality, but, during the past few weeks there has been great improvement there. The epidemic, however, is not slowly spreading in the southern range, and in the Chepauk division eight cases were reported for the week ending the 30th November.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

REJECTION OF RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

Wholesale Assassinations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Mejlis has refused the Russian demands, although Sir Edward Grey sent an urgent telegram advising Persia to comply.

The Russian troops at Resht have been ordered to advance on Teheran.

TEHERAN, DEC. 2.

Ala-ed-Dauleh, ex-Governor of Fars, who was suspected of intriguing with a view to the return of the ex-Shah, has been assassinated. Seven shots were fired at him.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

According to Persian telegrams the Russian demands include the immediate settlement of all pending questions.

The Mejliss Explains.

TEHERAN, DEC. 2.

The members of the Mejliss explain their decision to refuse the Russian demands on the ground that Great Britain's advice has up to the present only led to the humiliation of Persia. They believe that Sir Edward Grey has been misinformed and hope that their attitude will arouse the attention of Europe and lead to an impartial enquiry.

They say, further, that compliance with the Russian demands would be abject cowardice and national suicide.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Mr. Shuster, in a long cablegram to the *New York World*, says that Russia's demand for his dismissal is due to his refusal to betray Persia.

He declares he has faithfully fulfilled his contract to the Sovereign and the nation, but every step taken towards effective financial reform has been consistently fought by Russia with England's sanctimonious acquiescence.

TEHERAN, DEC. 2.

Mr. Shuster's guard has been strengthened owing to the rising excitement in the Capital.

Nasar-ed-Dauleh, a former opponent of the constitutional movement, has been assassinated.

A Dignified Debate.

TEHERAN, DEC. 2.

The speeches in the Mejlies during the debate on the Russian ultimatum were dignified and moderate, but firmly patriotic, and unanimous in declaring that Persia cannot surrender her independence, which the members of the Mejlis had taken their oath to maintain.

Russia has handed a further Note to the Persian Government with regard to Shua-es-Sultaneh's property, stating that Shua-es-Sultaneh's mother is under Russian protection which has been extended to all her property.

The Persian Foreign Office declares that this Note shows that Russia is attempting to enforce her pretensions as to the protection of Persian subjects for which she has no justification.

TEHERAN, DEC. 2.

Intense excitement prevails in the Bazar. The shops are closed. Thousands of young men are marching past the Legations, holding demonstrations and shouting "Death or Liberty".

Telegrams reaching the Government from the provinces assure the Government of unquestioned support.

A general boycott of Russian goods has commenced.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

A message from Teheran states that Hadji Mohmad Tagi, a reactionary, was assassinated yesterday morning. It is reported, also, that Prince Firman Firma has been assassinated at Kasvin.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," reviewing the events in Persia, says that in view of increasing internal disorder the Russian occupation of certain parts of the country appears to be unavoidable. The paper adds, "All we have to consider is that order shall soon be re-established and maintained."

TEHERAN, DEC. 3.

Mr. Shuster, interviewed yesterday, rebutted Sir E. Grey's accusation that he was endeavouring to Anglicise the Persian service. He said he would gladly have appointed qualified Russians if there had been any available.

The action of Great Britain and Russia has obliged Mr. Shuster to dispense with the services of British subjects in the revenue administration, among the appointments affected being those of Mr. Haycock, at Ispahan, and Mr. Schindler, at Shiraz.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Lord Curzon has an intention of discussing Persia in House of Lords next Thursday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 3.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that when interviewed by a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* on the Persian situation the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali dwelt on the interest taken by the Indian Mahomedans in Persian affairs. It would be a matter of deepest regret to those who like himself had laboured many years to bind loyalty to Indian Mahomedans to the Throne if that loyalty were weakened by the impression that England had been a party to the dismemberment of Persia. He hoped that the British Government would endeavour to maintain Persia's integrity and independance and that Russia would withdraw her troops and leave the country to regenerate itself. The report that the ex-Shah was going to join the Russian troops advancing on Teheran filled him with anxiety. If the ex-Shah were placed on the Persian throne there would be an end of the Persian regeneration and the development of constitutional regime. He hoped that the British Government would discountenance any such proposal which would be nothing short of catastrophe.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Lock Out Threatened.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It is feared in Manchester that 150,000 cotton employees in north-east Lancashire will be locked out if the weavers of one mill at Great Harwood persist in their refusal to work with non-Unionists.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It is stated that the Reichstag will be asked to vote eighteen millions sterling for the Navy, the amount to be spread over a period of six years.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

References in the English Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The papers publish articles this morning, with regard to the arrival of Their Majesties in India; and lay stress on the historic significance of this first visit of an English Monarch to India.

The *Times* says from whatever point one looks at it, the event makes an extraordinary appeal to the imagination. His Majesty comes to India, bearing not a sword, but peace.

The *Daily News* says the visit will certainly strike the imagination of the Indian people, who, up to the present, have been compelled to pay the heavy cost of successive Imperial spectacles without the compensation which presence of the Sovereign provides.

The *Graphic* says the visit is not only an earnest of the King's personal concern in the welfare of his Oversea Dominions, but a testimony of the profound interest the Motherland takes in all her daughters.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Speech by Lord Charles Beresford.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Portsmouth, said he was glad that the new Admiralty Board was going to have a war staff. When it was created, he would sit still about the Navy.

His Lordship further declared that the drastic changes at the Admiralty were all due to the Anglo-German crisis.

LATE SIR W. GRANTHAM.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Speaking in the King's Bench Division Court to-day, Lord Alverstone, with deep emotion, highly eulogised the late Mr. Justice Grantham and dwelt on his great courage and energy. His splendid qualities, added the Lord Chief Justice, were sometimes obscured by his strong opinions.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, speaking on behalf of the Bar, paid a most generous tribute to the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Justice Grantham and to his lovable temperament.

RAILWAY SITUATION.

A Satisfactory Decision.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Railway Companies have agreed to discuss the Commission's finding with the railwaymen and to endeavour to arrange a settlement.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 2.

The Minister of the Interior has categorically refused to allow the medical and charitable societies to aid the famine-stricken peasants independently of the Red Cross and Zemstvo organisations.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Opening Ceremony at the Hague.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 2.

The Foreign Minister, opening the Opium Conference, declared that the resolutions of the Shanghai Conference in 1909 would form the basis of the final convention.

The Minister expressed his approval of Great Britain's suggestion that the deliberations of the Conference should include morphia and cocaine.

In conclusion, the Minister hoped the Conference would benefit humanity.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 2.

The Opium Conference has elected Bishop Brent to be its president.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

China Small Companies Bill.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Companies Bill, which enables the formation of small companies with shares of small denominations at Kiauchau and in the consular court districts of China, with a provision limiting the application of Bill to China.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Companies' Bill.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Mr. F. E. Smith Promoted.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Mr. Bonar Law has invited Mr. F. E. Smith to take a seat on the front Opposition bench.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. versus Queensland.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Under a hot sun, the heat of which, however, was tempered by a breeze, the match between the M. C. C. and Queensland was resumed to-day.

The M. C. C. carried their total to 275, Mead scoring 79, and Rhodes 64, not out.

Queensland went in again, and had scored 65 runs for two wickets, when play closed for the day.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, DEC. 3.

A message from Kansas city states that a match for the world's Wrestling Championship under catch-as-catch-can rules, has been arranged for December 27th between Alec Monro (England) and Frank Gotch (America) for a purse of ten-thousand dollars.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

The Bombardment of Mokha.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Italy affirms that the bombardment of Mokha was due to the Turks collecting and organising a raid on Eritrea.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The retirement of the chief of the Austrian General Staff, General von Hoetzendorff, has caused a sensation in Vienna. The retirement is ascribed to differences between the General and Count von Aehrenthal, the General insisting that extensive military measures were necessary on the Italian frontier in view of the war in Tripoli.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

A message from Rome states that the Italians at Tripoli, yesterday, drove off a considerable force of Turkish regulars, who were aided by Arabs, at the point of the bayonet. The Artillery further shelled the fugitives.

The Italian casualties were eight killed and seventeen wounded, while the Turks suffered a heavy loss.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

A thousand turks and Arabs yesterday attacked derna, but were repulsed by Italian artillery.

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

Drowned in the River Clodach.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Marquis of Waterford was found drowned in the River Clodach, near his residence at Curraghmohr.

The Marquis was hunting yesterday, and after returning, paid his customary visit to the kennels before dinner. He disappeared, however, and a night-long search was made.

His body was eventually discovered in the swollen river between the kennels and his house. Last night, it is pointed out, was extremely dark.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

At the inquest on the body of the Marquis of Waterford, a verdict of the accidental death was returned. It is recalled that the father and great grandfather of the late Marquis, died violent deaths as the results of accidents in the hunting field.

[Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P., 6th Marquess of Waterford, comes of an old Irish family, and was born in 1875. Educated at Eton, he joined the Royal Horse Guards, and then became a lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regt. He was Lieut.-Col. of the South Ireland Yeomanry. He owned about 66,700 acres, and his chief residence was Curraghmohr, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.]

LOS ANGELES OUTRAGES.

Pleas of Guilty.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

A message from Los Angeles states that James Macnamara has pleaded guilty to the murder of one of the twenty-one victims of the Dynamite outrage in the *Los Angeles Times* office in October 1910.

His brother, John Macnamara, has pleaded guilty to destroying the Llewellyn Ironworks.

Sentences have been deferred.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

A later message from Los Angeles states that Mr. Gompers, President of the Federation of Labour, is astonished at the confession of the brothers Macnamara. He says they imposed on the credulity of the Labourites, who collected thousands of dollars for their defence.

SIR E. GREY'S SPEECH.

LONDON DEC. 3.

A message from Berlin states that the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which up to the present, has been silent on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's speech, says it prefers to await supplementary explanations at the next Reichstag debate on the Moroccan agreement before making any comment on Sir Edward Grey's attempt to justify British doubts of German assurances and intentions with regard to Morocco.

UNIONIST MEETING AT DERBY.

Speech by Lord Lansdowne.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were the chief speakers at a Unionist demonstration at Derby yesterday.

Lord Lansdowne said that with the Constitution broken down, with public money scattered with a lavish hand and with the most numerous and arrogant bureaucracy ever known, the Government were starting on a frenzied career of revolutionary legislation. The Unionists, he said, were determined to preserve the union with Ireland and to re-establish the Constitution.

SUFFRAGETT CAMPAIGN.

A Contested Conviction.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, who on November 23rd was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for assaulting the police in connection with a suffragette demonstration, has been released on bail, pending a trial as to the legality of her conviction.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Two Battleships Proposed to e Built Annually.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

The annual report of the Secretary for the Navy, recommends the construction of two battleships annually. "This," says the report, "though not as soon as desired, will give a total of forty battleships, the minimum strength necessary to maintain the United States as a world-power."

ACCIDENT TO AN M. P.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Sir Randolph Baker, M. P., was thrown and kicked in the hunting field to-day, and received slight concussion.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Rebels Capture Town in Manchuria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKIO, DEC. 2.

A telegram from Dairen states that the Revolutionaries are active in Manchuria and that they have captured Diu Shu Pao.

The inhabitants of Liao Yang are panic-stricken. The Viceroy has despatched troops from Mukden to suppress the disorders. He has ordered that all rebels and bandits caught shall be executed. Twenty-seven have already been executed.

The imperialist troops, however, were defeated on Thursday at Wa-Fang-Tien and their commander captured and beheaded.

PEKING, DEC. 2.

The Revolutionaries have captured the hills commanding Nanking. The Government fears that if Nanking falls, the rebels will march on to Tientsin and Peking.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The commander of the Austrian cruiser "Kaiser Franz Josef" has been authorised to land a hundred men to reinforce the guard at Peking, if the Austrian minister so desires.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Lords to Pass it without Amendment.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that the House of Lords will pass the Insurance Bill without amendment, thus declining responsibility for its details, while accepting the principle of the Bill.

The paper adds that the Lords will reject the Naval Prize Bill, which embodies the principles of the Declaration of London, on the ground that the measure is of such vital importance to the Empire, that it cannot be rushed at the end of the session.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Sarben.

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 3.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., held yesterday afternoon at the Bank premises there were present Mr. G. S. Clifford, General Manager, the (Chairman), S. A. Mower, S. S. Gordon, J. Watt, R. F. Strachan, General Manager and 26 other shareholders were presented by proxy.

The first item on the paper was it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Bank that it could not by reason of its liabilities continue its business and was advisable to wind up the same and that accordingly the Bank be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act; (2) Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Harris, Chartered Accountants of London and Rangoon, be appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up at the remuneration to be fixed at the meeting. The Chairman then said that it hasbeen arranged to adjourn the meeting to December 16th for reasons, namely, that the Committee formed in Bombay to look after the interests of the shareholders and depositors had been in constant communication with the Board on the subject of appointment of liquidators and representation at the meeting, that the Bombay Committee appeared to be under the apprehension that the appointment of a Rangoon firm of Chartered Accountants as liquidators would be prejudicial to the independent liquidation and had made various proposals, the last being that a firm of Bombay Auditors should be appointed Joint liquidators, and that the Directors while in fullest sympathy with the wishes of the Bombay Committee were very anxious that liquidation should be affected at smallest possible cost and that would be achieved to greatest possible extent by the appointment of Messrs. Craig Gardner and Harris.

To enable the matter to be settled to the satisfaction of the Bombay Committee it has been decided to agree to the request for adjournment of the meeting. Messrs Craig, Gardner and Harris had had no business connection with the Bank. It was unanimously resolved to adjourn the meeting to 16th December which would afford ample time for shareholders from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay being fully represented. It is expected that the profit and loss account balance sheet will be ready by that date.

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 3.

The Mysore Government has been pleased to direct that the construction of Arsikere-Hassan-Mysore and Nanjangud Gundraj-Nagar Railway lines will be undertaken by the State Agency and that the following lines be constructed by the District Boards, Bowringpett, Kolar, Chitaldroog, Chickjagur, Kadur, Chikmaglur, Hassan and Bangalore-Hosur, and the Comptroller has been requested to suggest the ways and means for the expenditure of about 108 lakhs on the railway construction within next five to seven years. The Government are also pleased to sanction the formation of a State Railway Department, details of which have been called for. Arrangements are to be made at once for the survey of Nanjungud-Erode line up to Chamrajnagar. The total length of lines is to be 252 miles.

CATTLE DISEASES IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, DEC. 3.

The Mysore Government have notified the district authorities that the increase in cattle mortality in the State indicates the necessity for more energetic measures to check the epidemic diseases prevailing at present during the last official quarter for which the statistics are available. There was an increase of nearly 2,000 in the total number of deaths.

THE MIRI MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR DEC. 3.

An authoritative information from Lakhimpur has been received by the Government of India to the effect that the Miri Mission had not crossed the administrative border on the 1st instant, some of the party indeed being still at Lakhimpur. This disposes of the alarmist rumour from Dibrugarh published by a Calcutta paper.

PRIMARY AND FEMALE EDUCATION.

Question of Raising Fees in United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 3.

As a result of the proposals of the Committee appointed to consider the question of raising school fees in Anglo Vernacular schools in U. P., the Government accepts the proposal that fees of aided schools should not be raised, but agrees to the proposal that it is necessary to raise fees in Government schools and considers that the classification of scholars for the purposes of fixing fees should be by standards instead of by classes. The total increase proposed is only sixty rupees in full eight years course and works out to an average of Rs. 7-8 per year. Orders to bring the proposals of the Committee into force with effect from the next financial year will be issued.

The general report on public instruction U.P. for the past year shows the decline in number of vernacular primary schools by 210 and the number of scholars has fallen by 3,734. The Lieutenant Governor is unable to come to any finding as to the full causes of decline and an exhaustive enquiry has been instituted into the circumstance of primary education in the Province. There has not been much progress in female education. The mass of public are still tolerantly indifferent, the work done is often spasmodic and there is absence of thoroughness and steady persistent endeavour to overcome obstacles.

On the side of the technical education the year was marked by the appointment of an Inspector of Industrial Education who is also the Director of Industries, appointment of a professor of mechanical Engineering at Roorkee and the establishment of a second industrial school at Gorakhpur.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTUNG, DEC. 3.

The strategic concentration is now completed. One can now realize the value of two converging columns working in concert and can appreciate the value of the operations of the Ledum Column. By increasing activity in searching for the enemy on the western side they have broken down. Resistance has induced warriors, such as the Ledum people and the Galong Abors, to throw in their lot with the British, and finally by a march through the hitherto unknown country have joined hands with the main column. The new arrivals bear testimony to the elusiveness of the Abors and their wonderful scouting powers. Communication with the Ledum Colum has been maintained throughout the operations by heliograph and telegraph during the last two days, though no encounter with the Abors in the stockade has taken place. One hundred yards of telegraph were removed by the enemy yesterday, who eluded the search of a party sent out from the camp. Shortly before reveille this morning a follower who was lying down within the perimeter was shot through the leg by an Abor who succeeded in escaping. The arrow was poisoned, but the follower is progressing favourably. This morning two hundred yards of telephone wire were removed by the enemy who apparently look upon the delay in our advance as a sign of weakness and are taking advantage of it accordingly. Their information as to our movements must be excellent and from the hills around we are closely watched. The preparations for the advance are progressing, the health of the troops is good and the weather most propitious. Supplies are coming in. The survivor from Mr. Williamson's party who escaped from Ponging is recovering under the sense of security and his face is losing the hunted look.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Wilmot is appointed a probationer and is attached to the office of the Accountant-General, Madras.

Mr. A. C. Gupta is appointed Assistant Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs.

Mr. O. C. Stocks is appointed Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Keppelholl as Consul for Austria at Aden, vice Mr. Escher, retired, is provisionally recognized.

Lt.-Col. Minchin, D. S. O., is on return from leave posted as Divisional Judge, Darajat Division.

Major Keen is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. J. H. H. Bell is on return from leave posted as First Assistant, and Capt. Birdwood as Second Assistant to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Major A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., Hodson's Horse, is confirmed as Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry.

Major Ramsay is, on return from leave, posted as Assistant Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of aides-de-camp general to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor is extended by Royal Warrant to Officers of the Indian Army. Not exceeding two in number shall be selected from General Officers on the active list actually serving in India, and subject to their continuing to be actively employed in India. A General Officer so selected shall hold the appointment for four years on the cessation of his active employment in India. An aide-de-camp general shall be eligible for appointment as extra aide-de-camp general.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and General Sir Edmund Barrow are appointed aides-de-camp general to His Majesty and Nawab Sir Hafiz Mohammad Abdullah Khan, K. C. I. E., Hon. Native Commandant, 15th Lancers, is appointed Honorary aide-de-camp to His Majesty with the Honorary rank of Colonel.

The services of Major A. B. Sangster are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government and those of Major R. L. Morris at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Cantonment Magistrates.

Major Parsons, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted Medical leave for six months.

The following Majors are promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Majors Henry, George, Walker, Neville Thornton, Parker, Edward, Rose, Morton, David, Simson, Buist, Ralph, Maitland Bell, Henry Hinton Dunlop, Douglas Herbert, and Hilton Vickers.

Lieut-Col. John Davies is permitted to retire with effect from the 6th November.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given the Carnegie Corporation, which was organised recently £5,000,000 in gold bonds of the Steel Corporation. The Carnegie Corporation has been founded for the purpose of the advancement and the diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the United States, for the formation of a Hero Fund etc.

THE KING AND QUEEN IN BOMBAY.

MAGNIFICENT ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

BRILLIANT FUNCTION AT APOLLO BUNDER.

A ROYAL PAGEANT IN THE NATIVE CITY.

"I am no stranger among you." Thus His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor began his reply to the Address of Welcome presented by the Municipal Council of Bombay, on behalf of the people of the city, when Their Majesties arrived at the Apollo Bander on Saturday afternoon. There is no doubt that in the minds of the vast majority of the multitude, who on Saturday cheered the Royal Personages, this thought was uppermost. Only six years have elapsed since Their Majesties, as Prince and Princess of Wales made a triumphant entry into this city as the honoured representatives of the great Monarch who was afterwards abruptly cut off while engaged in the noble task of cementing the world's peace; but not before he had given to the peoples of this country, in token of his regard and affection, the most advanced administrative reforms it had ever received. Every thought and memory therefore, which the Indian holds of the reigning house is closely associated with gratitude and reverential esteem. So it comes to pass that the King-Emperor, and the Queen-Empress, could not come to us as strangers and without the certainty of an affectionate and loyal welcome.

There have not been wanting pessimists who have seen in every trifling happening during the voyage, just happily completed, auguries of a sinister character. H. M. S. "Medina" left Portsmouth after narrowly escaping a collision, in a storm of blinding rain. Crossing the Bay of Biscay she encountered another storm of some magnitude, and at Gibraltar the climatic conditions were so severe that the major portion of the functions and celebrations had to be abandoned, while the visit to Malta was cut out from the outward itinery, because of an outbreak of cholera on the island.

Thus and thus did the pessimists keep their record of disaster, and those who know the Oriental character and its strong leaning towards fatalism were not surprised at the weird rumours that emanated in the native bazaar. First, these gloomy prognosticators of future disaster declared that Their Majesties would only leave the "Medina," when the time came for them to entrain for Delhi. Later, this was modified to the statement that the visit to the native city would be eliminated from the local programme. But the pessimists have not been justified. They are prophets without honour in their own country.

For the King has come; and not only has he come, but in the first city of his Indian Empire has received the acclaim and homage of millions of the representatives of all the races and creeds of India.

The dazzling scene enacted at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday, has been described as unique in the history of India. How poorly that statement represents its real meaning! Not only is His Imperial Majesty the first British Sovereign to visit India as such; but India is the first of the great Oversea Possessions to receive the honour of such a visit. Which means a good deal more.

It is pleasing and satisfactory to know that yesterday the people of this city acquitted themselves with conspicuous distinction in discharging the task which was imposed upon them. That task was to assure Their Imperial Majesties that they held sway as firmly and proudly in the hearts of the people of India, as they do in other parts of the Empire more in touch, and generally supposed to be more in sympathy, with the ideal of the Kingly office. The people by their demeanour, and their expression of the sense that Their Majesties belonged to and were of them, rose to the highest conception of Imperial citizenship. There was nothing to mar that expression. From the Amphitheatre at the landing place, where a great body of our leading citizens proclaimed their loyalty, to the obscurest corner in the native town touched by the procession it was the same; and it is not difficult to believe that beautiful as the adorned city really was, it was rather the human touch of rejoicing and affection that most deeply plumbed the hearts of Their Majesties.

It was noteworthy, too, that the lower orders of the people were as keen in their loyalty as their better-placed compatriots. This was seen in the simple decorations of tenement houses, and other and smaller dwellings of the very poor. And they were to be seen in the streets, the mark of the impoverished peasant all over them. Strangers to India, and Indian customs, were inclined to think that they were too silent, too passive in their grasp of the fact of the Royal presence, but it must be remembered that the Indian crowd is undemonstrative even when in the grip of the strongest emotion, and those who know the land and the complex characters of its many peoples were satisfied to the fullest extent with their demeanour.

The presence along the route of nearly 30,000 school children was another delightful feature of the afternoon, and it was observed that these attracted the special attention of Her Majesty. It would have been astonishing had it been otherwise, for the little ones made no attempt to restrain the exuberance of their satisfaction with the pageant which passed before them.

To those in authority the day was long and weary, the greatest burden falling on the police which, although augmented by nearly 2,000 men from the districts, were extended almost to the uttermost. Members of the force were in evidence all over the city, and with such intelligence were the official orders regarding the arrangements carried out, that nobody found cause for any reasonable complaint, though some doubtless not understanding the necessity for rigid discipline were somewhat impatient at the restraints imposed. From every point of view the proceedings were successful, and as a demonstration to and by the people the procession amply fulfilled its purpose.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. "MEDINA."

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE IN THE HARBOUR.

It had been arranged in the day's programme that the sighting of H. M. S. "Medina", and the four ships that comprised the escort, should be signalled by the firing of three guns. Soon after 9 a. m. these were heard, and there was at once a rush of interested people to the Apollo Bander which presented an excellent coign of advantage for witnessing the arrival of the Royal Squadron at its anchorage. More enterprising people, however, drove out to Colaba, and these were rewarded for their trouble by the imposing sight of the little fleet as they steamed into the entrance of the Harbour.

H. M. S. "Medina", the King's ship, of course led the way. Two ships' lengths astern came the "Cosmane;" the "Defence," the "Argyle," and the "Natal" followed at the same intervals and in that order. The "Medina" flew the Royal Standard at the main. From the fore the flag of His Majesty, the King Lord High Admiral of the Fleet, fluttered gaily, and from the mizzen flew the Union Jack.

When the leading vessel of the squadron arrived abreast of the Colaba Hospital, the men-of-war already in harbour began to fire the Imperial salute of 101 guns, and the waiting crowd on the Bander saw that the ships' companies of the "Highflyer," "Sphinx" and "Fox" had "manned ship." All the ships in harbour were gaily dressed, at least so far as the tramps were concerned as much as the facilities permitted. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club added its share to the nautical tribute paid to the Royal arrivals, and away in the distance the long narrow arm of Ballard pier, was seen to be gaily decorated with the flags of all nations. The scene at this early hour was thus impressive, and a fitting prelude to the greater things to follow later in the day.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the "Medina" dropped her anchor and in half-an-hour the Dreadnought cruisers had anchored in adjacent positions.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

It was about half an hour later that the first official visit was paid to the "Medina" H.E. Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, motored from Government House towards half-past ten and halted at the Secretariat, where a State carriage and an escort were waiting for him. His Excellency having entered his carriage which was drawn by four horses, mounted by postillions, and drove off under escort of two squadrons of the Dragoon Guards who rode before his carriage and two squadrons of the 26th Light Cavalry, who followed behind. The former were very smart in the summer uniforms, black breeches with a yellow-stripe, and white tunics and helmets. Their appearance however, was very different from the familiar uniform of scarlet with black facings, and brass helmets, and it was perhaps a little unfortunate that on such a state occasion the red tunic could not be retained. Behind the carriage trotted the 26th Light Cavalry, in uniforms of French grey with red and blue puggarees and cummerbunds. His Excellency, who was accompanied by two aide-de-camps, Major Fraser and Captain Weld-Forrester, was met at Apollo Bunder by Captain Lumsden, R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and the whole party going aboard the "Diamond," the new launch which has been built for the King, went off to the "Medina."

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who was accompanied by four of his staff, Major Greig, Captain Davis, Captain Coaker and Captain Stocker arrived about a quarter of an hour later. He also motored to the Secretariat and entering a State carriage drove to the Apollo Bunder under escort of his own Body-guard. He was accompanied to the "Medina" by the Members of his Executive Council, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal and the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, and the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. W. H. Lucas, and the General Officer commanding the 6th (Poona) Division, General Alderson.

Having arrived on board, His Excellency was presented to Their Imperial Majesties by H. E. Lord Hardinge and then the Governor presented the gentlemen by whom he had been accompanied. Sir George Clarke remained on the "Medina" about three-quarters of an hour, returning to the Apollo Bunder about 12-15 p.m. He immediately entered a motor-car and drove without escort to Government House.

H.E. the Governor General, who it was understood, had business to transact with the King was expected to return to Apollo Bunder at 2 o'clock but evidently had a protracted interview with His Majesty, as he did not return until nearly three o'clock. Like the Governor he at once entered a motor car and returned to Government House.

IN THE AMPHITHEATRE.

At this time, of course, the majority of the people who were to witness the landing from the Amphitheatre had taken their seats, it having been notified that they would not be admitted after three o'clock. Thus before Their Majesties were expected they had a long wait of an hour, in the broiling sun. It was an afternoon, which might have done credit to the close of March and the unfortunate spectators in all seats except those at the very edge had no shelter from the sun, except such as they might have brought with them. During the night all the standards which surmounted the high wall of the Amphitheatre had been hung with a thick rope of evergreens, on which were studded pink, white and yellow flowers. Their fresh green leaves, hanging, gracefully against the dead whiteness of the building were the only things which had any sense of coolness about them in the whole brilliant scene, and, if in imagination only, they seemed to give some relief and a promise, which was presently redeemed by a grateful if but slight breeze. Looking across the space before one, the sun smote with fierce directness upon the broad red carpet upon which Their Majesties would walk, lit the white space beside it with a steady glare and turned the golden lions at the top of the surrounding white columns into points of dazzling brightness. In the full glare of the afternoon the mountains of the mainland loomed in a mist, but every object on the shimmering sea between appeared with unusual sharpness and clearness and, lit as so many points were by the pitiless sun which beat down on itall, the scene was a typical introduction to a tropic land. Near the Bunder walls, the dome and minarets of the splendid Reception Hall might have seemed almost snowlike in their whiteness, but the brilliant gleam of every golden point or spot of those which were scattered so freely about it, robbed it of any sense of coolness, in fact only emphasised the glare. The conditions of the afternoon, however, showed off the beauties of this handsome building at their highest and now when every final touch had been carefully bestowed on it, it appeared a worthy pavilion to receive any King or Emperor. In its centre, above the place where Their Majesties would land, stood its great dome and around that clustered the eight minarets which decorate the roof of the central hall. From the top of the golden-topped dome to the foot of the smallest pillars the whole building was decked out with gold, gold on the tops of the minarets, gold devices on the walls, gold decoration of the arches. It was everywhere except on the delicate fretted balustrade which surrounded the central roof. In every opening hung ropes of leaves and flowers awinging lazily in the gentle breeze and looking straight through the big centre archway, one had a glimpse of the sparkling sea. As ideas within a dainty framework as a back-ground to th ewhole was a huge bank of shaded cloud enhancing the purity of the great white hall.

In the seats in the Amphitheatre itself there was no lack of colour. But for once in describing the picture one need quote neither the gandy costumes of Indian rulers or bright dresses of European and Indian ladies to account for it. It was supplied principally from so prosaic a source as a great collection of sunshades of almost every colour and almost every tint. Never perhaps did Bombay see such variety and numbers. Amongst the upper tiers of seats which the great "general public" occupied sombre black was indeed the prevailing colour; instead of the parasol we had too common umbrella. But below these sunshades blossomed like giant flowers. They were red and pink, blue, violet and purple and in every possible shade of greens, yellows and browns seemed the only colours missing. There were few bright uniforms among the people, although a broad band of white in the middle marked the presence of a large number of officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine. There were a few ladies, and on the left and in front of all a small gathering of native rulers.

Looking up one might almost have imagined that the crowd in the Amphitheatre was com-

tinued still further. The high buildings of Green's and the Taj Mahal Hotels towered upwards and seemingly very close and on every balcony and at every window appeared crowded masses of people busily watching the view below. The whole scene was completed with the high central dome of the Taj, above which a Union Jack floated.

By those in the amphitheatre probably, most attention out of all the picture, was probably paid to the Royal pavilion, which being near to the foot of the bottom tier was close enough for detailed inspection. On the dais had been spread a bright red carpet and in the centre of this, resplendent in the sun stood two high gilt thrones. Carved of teak, they were splendid specimens of art, and objects of dazzling prominence. They were of similar design, supported in front by elephants, with richly carved backs, representing the Royal Arms, surmounted by Crowns, and with cushions of cloth of gold. Above them was the large canopy of blue surrounded by a white ballestrade and surmounted by a large Royal Crown. The canopy was supported by four square standards, which were hung with festoons of leaves and flowers and tied with yellow ribbon. The pavilion was thus a brilliant and in many ways imposing spectacle.

AWAITING THEIR MAJESTIES.

The first signs of the approaching ceremony was the arrival of the Guard of Honour of the East Indian squadron, one hundred well-knit muscular fellows in their white and blue uniforms, who took their stand on the right of the approach looking towards the sea, and stood at ease, in waiting for their Majesties.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay came at a half past three in a State coach and was accompanied by Lady Clarke and his staff. He arrived in a state carriage with postillions and outriders in white and red livery and was escorted by his Body-guard. The party was joined by Admiral Sir Edmond Slade and his staff, General Alderson, General Swann and other military officers and made its way along the carpeted approach to the shelter of the Reception Hall, where on either side of the main aisles were a double row of gilded chairs.

At ten minutes to four H. E. the Governor-General drove up also in a State carriage and escorted as in the morning by the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 26th Light Cavalry. In readiness to meet him the Governor and Lady Clarke and staff returned to the edge of the road, and as his carriage came to a halt his arrival was announced by a bugle call from one of the Light Cavalry. The Viceroy who was again accompanied by two A.D.C.'s, descended, spoke a few words to the Governor and Lady Clarke and then the party reformed into procession and returned to the Reception Hall. The Governor appeared in his full dress uniform of dark blue faced with red and gold, while the Viceroy wore a simple uniform of white which seemed undecorated except for the pale blue ribbon of the Star of India.

In the Reception Hall there also waited a number of high officials and consuls, chiefs and other gentlemen who were to have the honour of presentation to Their Majesties. These were :—

HIGH OFFICIALS.

H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade K.C.I.E., M.V.O., and Lady Slade, Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice.

The Right Rev. Elwin James Palmer, M.A., Bishop of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, LL.B., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. L. P. Russell, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.

The Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. S. L. Batcheler, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. D. D. Davar, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. J. J. Heaton, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. N. C. Macleod, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Major-General E. A. H. Alderson, C.B., General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division.

Mr. W. W. Drew, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

General Swaan, General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Mr. E. P. Barrow, Commissioner, N. D.

The Hon. Sir. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law. President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid S. Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government.

CONSULS.

Visconte de Wesm, Consul-General for Portugal in India at Bombay.

Djaafer Beye, Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay.

Sir Mirza Dawud Khan, Mufteh-os-Sultaneh, K.C.M.G., Consul-General for Persia in India.

Don Jose Means, Consul for Spain at Bombay.

Herr F. Heyer, Consul for Germany at Bombay.

Count Egon von Thurn und Valsassina, Consul for Austria-Hungary at Bombay.

M. Maurice Cuvelier, Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

Mr. Kazuwo Iwasaki, Consul for Japan at Bombay.

M. Harold Martin, Acting Consul for France at Bombay.

CHIEFS.

Shriram Savant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur, Sar Desai of Savantvadi.

Krishnasha Patangsha, Raja of Jawhar.

Meherban Bhavaarav alias Bala Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh.

Meherban Ramrav Amritrav alias Aba Saheb Daphle, Chief of Jath.

Meherban Sir Gangadharrav Ganesh alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Miraj (Senior).

Meherban Madhavrav Harihar alias Baba Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior).

Meherban Parashramrav Ramchandrarao alias Bhan Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.

Meherban Bhalchandrarav Chintamanrav alias Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvad (Senior).

Meherban Madhavrao Ganpatrao alias Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvad (Junior.)

Maharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Chief of Danta.

Rawaji Shri Takhatsinhji, Chief of Mansa.

THE KING AND QUEEN LAND.

This party had not long to wait before the launch bearing the Royal party arrived. The fact that they had left the "Medina" was notified by a salute of 101 guns fired from all the seven naval ships in the harbour and as the launch passed between the double cordon of naval and police boats, which lined its course they saluted by raising their oars. Their Imperial Majesties who were immediately followed by their suite stepped from the launch "Diamond" to a gang-way, which was covered with red cloth, and here were immediately received by H. E. the Governor-General. At the same time a signal was given, immediately the King had set foot ashore, and the waiting crowds were notified of Their Majesties' arrival by the sight of a large Royal standard being run up the tall flag-staff opposite the guard-of-honour. At the same time the band of the Royal North Lancashire behind the guard of honour played the National Anthem, while the guard of honour gave the Royal salute. Apparently however, its significance was not generally understood for there was no cheer such as greeted Their Majesties later when they could distinctly be seen. At the entrance to the Reception Hall, Their Majesties were met by the Governor of Bombay and the gentlemen who had been presented to Their Majesties in the morning standing a little aside, the remaining Europeans and Chiefs who were assembled were then presented by the Governor. This brief ceremony having been concluded the Royal party with the Governor General and Governor and staffs formed a procession to the Royal Pavilion. First walked the King and his suite then the Governor General and his staff and finally the Governor and Lady Clarke and staff. The staff officers formed up in line on either side of the approach and when the King and Queen and their suite had passed through closed in behind. The whole procession came towards the Pavilion at a very slow place. Meanwhile the people in the Amphitheatre were straining their eyes to distinguish the Royal couple, and probably were looking for His Majesty to be dressed in some brilliant and conspicuous uniform. King George however, had chosen the white summer uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet and like Lord Hardinge had a dress white except for the ribbon of the Star of India, seemed devoid of decoration. Consequently he was not observed by the spectators until he had approached very near to the Pavilion.

Before this however, His Majesty had inspected the guard of honour, passing along both ranks accompanied by a few of his suite and by the principal local military officers. In the mean time the rest of the procession waited for him at the further end of the approach, Queen Mary being shaded from the sun by a large red umbrella. The procession presently came forward again at the same slow pace and when at last the King came within clear view of the people, a great cheer broke out in the Pavilion and was taken up with immense enthusiasm throughout the whole neighbourhood. By his side walked, Queen Mary wearing a handsome gown of deep cream silk and net, the skirt being painted with long chains of pink roses and rose leaves; also a hat covered with pink roses, to match the costume. Arrived at the pavilion, the King amidst another cheer took his seat on the right hand throne while his consort sat by his side. His Excellency Lord Hardinge stood beside the King and Sir George Clarke at the side of Queen Mary. The King's suite and other officers arranged themselves behind the dais. As soon as their Majesties had been seated, first the Governor-General and then the Governor of Bombay advanced before them saluted and returned to their places.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the meantime members of the Corporation, whose place in the Amphitheatre was marked by a banner bearing the City Arms, had left their seats and arranged themselves in a semi-circle before the dais, their President, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta of Bombay, their President, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta advanced to the foot of the pavilion steps and commenced to read in a voice, which could be heard clearly and distinctly in the Amphitheatre behind him, the Royal address which had been prepared, on behalf of himself and his colleagues. This was as follows.

To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty KING GEORGE the Fifth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and to Her Excellent and Imperial Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—We the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, crave leave, in the name and on behalf of all its inhabitants, to approach Your Imperial Majesties on Your landing on the shores of India with an expression of our deep-rooted loyalty and of our pride and joy on this great and auspicious occasion.

The event is one unprecedented in the annals not merely of India but of the world-wide Empire over which Your Majesties hold sway. Never before have the Rulers left the centre of the Empire to visit their dominions beyond the seas. We recognise the significance of your advent; we realise that Your determination to announce Your Coronation in person to Your Indian peoples in a proclamation to the World of the great position which India holds in the Empire, and in the sympathies of the Royal House and a demonstration that the Crown is the living bond uniting many different races in varying climes under the flag which stands for ideals of justice, righteousness and progress.

We claim that our City has a peculiar title to the honour of being the first in India wherein the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress set their feet. The Dower of a Royal alliance, Bombay represents no chance settlement acquired by purchase from petty Chiefs, or selected by merchants fugitive from other centres. Its importance and future greatness were foreseen by the sagacity of statesmen, and its acquisition by a Treaty of State constitutes the first intervention by the Royal Government of England in the administration of the land of India. We proudly claim that the high hopes entertained by the statesmen who acquired the Island and by the Governors who founded and administered the City have met with rich fulfilment, and that this City constitutes the strongest link between the civilizations of the East and West, which it has ever been the aim of the British Government to weld into one harmonious system.

We remember with joy that Your Majesties are no strangers in our midst. When You came among us six years ago, Your Majesties spared no pains to become acquainted with our people and problems, our arts and industries. We rejoice to think that since Your visit a steady advance has been made in the realisation of high Civic Ideals. The natural vicissitudes of a Commercial and Industrial centre have affected but not retarded a material progress which has gone hand in hand with a lively desire to ameliorate the conditions under which our poorer citizens live, and to develop the natural advantages of the Island. We rejoice to think that Bombay is broad based upon the firmest of foundations in being united within itself and that the diverse races and classes whom we represent are actuated by a strong sense of common citizenship.

In the gracious presence of Your Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, the people of India, regarding Your Imperial Majesty as the lofty embodiment of the highest ideals of womanhood, will recognise, with renewed feelings of gratitude and affection Your interest in them, as evinced by this second visit to their shores.

The advent of Your Imperial Majesties as a visible indication of Your assumption of the sovereignty of the Empire cannot fail to leave an indelible impression on the hearts of Your Indian subjects. It is our fervent prayer that the reign of Your Majesties, fortified by a knowledge of the Indian people, instinct with sympathy for them in their sorrows no less than in their joys and imbued with a love for them inherited from Your revered predecessors, the Queen-Empress Victoria and the King-Emperor Edward VII, may be fraught with the richest blessings for all united under the Imperial Crown.

The reading of the address having been concluded Sir Pherozeshah who advanced to the dais and leaving both to the King and the Queen presented to his Majesty a copy which was bound in green silk. Immediately that he had retired. The massive silver casket in which the address was to be placed was carried forward for their Majesties' inspection by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. P. R. Cadell and the Secretary Mr. R. P. Masani. These however returned to their places, his Majesty rose the Queen and the whole assembly standing with him and read his reply. His Majesty spoke in deep risonnet voice which could be clearly and distinctly heard all over the Amphitheatre.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

In reply to the Address the King-Emperor said:—

You have rightly said that I am no stranger among you, and I can heartily respond that I feel myself no stranger in your beautiful city. Six years ago I arrived indeed as a newcomer, but the recollection of your cordial and sympathetic greeting is still fresh in my memory. The wondrous aspect disclosed by the approach to your shores, the first glimpse of the palms rising as it were from the bosom of the sea, have not been forgotten and have lost none of their fascination for me. From Bombay I set forth in 1905, encouraged by your affectionate welcome to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people. Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when through the lamented death of my beloved father, I was called to the throne of my ancestors, one of my first and most earnest desires was to revisit my good subjects in India.

It is with feelings of no common emotion that I find myself here again to-day with the Queen-Empress at my side and that desire fulfilled And I come with a heart full of gratitude that the anxiety due to a threatened scarcity in certain areas of the Presidency has, thanks to favourable and opportune rains, been happily dispelled and that there is every prospect of your land being blessed with a good spring harvest.

Your eloquent address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphrey Cook took it over 250 years ago, a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen, and your forerunners have made it a jewel of the British Crown. I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings; I note also the less conspicuous but also more profitable improvements lately effected, but above all I recognise with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this, the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all classes of the citizens.

From my heart I thank you for the generous reception accorded to the Queen-Empress and myself to-day.

We earnestly pray that God's blessing may rest upon our Indian Empire, and that peace and prosperity may be ever vouchsafed to its people.

As Their Majesties took their seats another cheer broke from the crowd, and as it died away Lady Mehta advanced to the foot of the steps and bowing deeply, presented a bouquet of pink roses to Her Majesty. The Queen graciously accepted this bowing and smiling. Then the presentation of the members of the Corporation commenced. Sir Phirozeshah once more advanced within a few paces of the steps and presented the members individually. Each walked across the space before the dais, and after bowing both to the King and Queen passed to his place in the Amphitheatre. As the members made their bow the presentation was acknowledged by both their Majesties, the King in each instance giving a salute. This concluded the ceremony to be observed in the Royal Pavilion and their Majesties with their suite made their way to a state carriage which was waiting, and the Royal procession through the city immediately commenced amid loud cheering.

THE PROCESSION.

LEAVING THE BUNDER.

By 4-30 the formalities on the Apollo Bunder had concluded, and at the given signal the procession moved off. An officer of the Bombay Mounted Police, with two servants of the same force, led the way and ten yards behind followed a staff officer who preceded two privates of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the latter being fifty yards away. A sergeant of the same regiment followed at a similar distance. The first body of troops in the procession was a squadron of the 7th Dragoons, headed its Commander and band. "Y" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery came next, and then the remainder of the 7th, the regimental colours being borne, with the usual escort, in the third squadron.

The representatives of the troops of the Bombay Brigade, headed by trumpeters and orderlies followed. Half a dozen staff officers preceded Major-General Alderson (commanding the 6th Poona Division) and Major-General Swann (commanding the Bombay Brigade). The Bombay Light Horse (led by Lieut D. W. Wilson, acting Adjutant) and the Body-guard of His Excellency the Governor, were the first in this section, and then came the Royal Carriage in which were seated:

Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress.

Major Sir Henry Procter, Commanding the Bombay Light Horse, and Captain G. Lucas, Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard rode on either side.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, rode immediately behind the carriag.

The other carriages in the procession, with their occupants, were as follows:—

SECOND CARRIAGE

The Rt. Hon. The Marquis of Crewe, Minister
H. Hendance Secretary of State for India;
His Excellency, the Governor-General.

3RD CARRIAGE.

The Mistress of the Robes.
The Duke of Teck.
The Lord-in-Waiting.
The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

4TH CARRIAGE.

The Governor of Bombay.
Lady Clarke.
The Lord Stamfordham.
Lieut-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

5TH CARRIAGE.

The Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Lord High Steward.
Sir Edward Henry.
Rear-Admiral Sir Collin Keppel.

6TH CARRIAGE.

The Hon. Venetia Baring.
Lt.-Col. Sir James Dunlop Smith.
Commander Sir Charles Cust.
The Hon. Sir Derek Keppel.

7TH CARRIAGE.

Captain B. Godfrey Faussett, R.N.
Sir Richard Havelock Charles.
Mr. F. H. Lucas.
The Hon. John Fortescue.

Following the last carriage, the 26th (King George's Own) Light Cavalry wound up the procession which was well over a mile in length and as it pursued its way through the great open space intervening between the top of Apollo Bunder Road and the beginning of the Esplanade, it presented an imposing array, and elicited many warm expressions of approval from the large crowds gathered at the point.

The cortege moved off through the gaily decorated and troop lined road leading from the amphitheatre, between rows of tall buildings, from which thousands of people looked on with intense interest; not only did they look, but they cheered their Majesties to the echo, and the roar of applause here had not died away when it was taken up by the the dense throngs at the Crescent, and the junctions of the four cross roads south of the Museum. It was a happy beginning to what proved a triumphal march through the city. At the Crescent site had been erected a large stand to accommodate the families of non-commissioned and warrant officers employed in the various military staff offices of the Garrison, and further along, at the entrance to the Esplanade the road on both sides was lined by similar structures. On the west there were principally private stands erected by contractors. They were all filled to overflowing, and as they were all draped in colour they made up an interesting scene. A notable stand was one occupied by officers of the Salvation Army, the colour of the drapings, and of the apparel of the occupants, needless to say, being a bright red. On the other side nearly 1,800 school children were seated. Each child had been provided with a decorated flag, which also bore portraits of Their Imperial Majesties; and as the Royal carriage passed, the little scraps of bunting were vociferously waved. Every available inch of land had been covered with stands, and chairs, and, in places, tables had been commandeered from the houses. The long verandahs of the Elphinstone College, the balconies of the Sassoon Library, the Army and Navy Stores, and Watson's Hotel were all crowded with spectators of both sexes and of all races. It would be impossible accurately to estimate the number of people gathered here, but it must have been many thousands and they added considerably to the great volume of cheering with which Their Majesties were greeted as they passed on their way.

And this scene was typical of the entire route up to the point where the Fort is divided from the Native town at Dhobi Talao. Throughout the Esplanade Road, up to the corner of Church-Gate Street, the, great buildings on both sides were crowded, and on the ground wherever space could be found, opposite almost every establishment, stands had been built to accommodate thousands more.

Opposite, or nearly opposite, the Parsee Arch, at the end of the Esplanade arcade, the fine band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with colours, and the well-known Regimental Mascot, had been stationed, and as the Royal carriage came up, began to play the National Anthem and continued to do so until Their Majesties had passed on and the procession swept round the curve leading into Hornby Road. At this point, also, the crowd was very dense. It filled the entrances into Church-Gate Street on both sides, as well as the large open space between the Telegraph office and the Oriental Buildings.

Hornby Road was quickly negotiated, the procession once more passing between long lines of stands from which thousands of people looked on and cheered the moving pageant. The great buildings that tower up on either side of this thoroughfare were also crowded by eager people who joined their friends below in the general acclamation with which their Majesties were greeted. At the end, another, but smaller, group of children were grouped at the Bhattia Bagh site. The outlook as this point was reached was one of the grandest in the entire city. The great expense of space which is bounded by the Maidan, the Municipal Offices and the Victoria Terminus was absolutely empty except for the native troops that lined the route and two or three little groups of police officers stationed at the spot. Over the portico of the municipal buildings a large stand was full of gaily attired people and in the garden in front of the Terminus were stands occupied by hundreds of employees of the G. I. P. Railway and their friends. Between the Railway premises and Bhattia Bagh was another large gathering of natives obviously of the lower orders, the same feature, being observed almost directly ahead between the Municipal offices and the baggage entrance of the Railway station.

AN INCIDENT.

A curious incident occurred as the Lancers passed the Bhattia Baug site. Through some unknown cause, the golden crown which surmounted the pole of the regimental colours fell to the ground. A non-commissioned officer was quick to leave his place in the ranks, and after the regiment had passed went back. The ornament was rescued by one of the men of the 108th Regiment, and the sergeant trotted forward and resumed his place in his troop.

Leaving Hornby Road, the cavalcade proceeded through the Cruickshank Road, where nearly 5,400 children were seated in stands. These made a very impressive sight, and when Their Majesties passed the first stand the cheering was taken up and continued while they processed the thoroughfare. It was a touching tribute, and it was noticed that Her Majesty at this point was especially gracious in her acknowledgment of it. Before Kalbadevi was reached, the procession passed through a scene almost similar to that near the Victoria Terminus. The large open space at Dhobi-Talao was also kept perfectly clear, while the surrounding ground except of course the opening into Kalbadevi Road, was densely packed by a great multitude, some on stands and others packed away in the entrances to the other thoroughfares leading on to the spot. There are several large buildings hereabouts from which many hundreds of people watched the proceedings.

THE NATIVE TOWN.

At Dhobi Talao, the entrance to the Native Town and along Kalbadevi Road the house windows were crowded with expectant faces hours before Their Majesties were timed to leave the Apollo Bunder. Up to Friday there was little sign of decorations in Kalbadevi Road and the Bhendi Bazar, but during the night a mushroom-like transformation had occurred and on Saturday this part of the route was resplendent with flags and festoons of artificial roses. Here also the innately artistic mind of the native had realised that the best decorative effects can be achieved by resorting to nature and many of the shops enhanced the effect of their bunting by a tasteful display of palm fronds. Waiting for the arrival of the procession formed a great and not uninteresting part of the holiday of the native public, and the native is an adept at waiting stoically. It is a well known fact that he will repair, to a railway station in the early morning to make sure of catching an evening train. Stoicism at Dhobi Talao, Pydhowni and Saudhurst Road, however was at a disadvantage, for it was necessary that the police should keep the people back and the increasing crowds in the rear drove them forward. In spite of minor discomforts, however, it was clear that the mind of the public was fixed on the main mental query of the day—"How long will it be, before the Royal Procession arrives." The heat of the sun was extremely trying, but although this was evidently felt by the troops lining the route no evidence of discomfort was shown by the closely-packed crowd whose talk was incessantly goodhumoured. Many subjects were undoubtedly discussed, but all bore on one point—the visit of the Raja and Rani. Whether it was a discussion as to the street decorations or a complaint at the raising of prices by the Iranis, or native restaurant keepers, it all had an indirect connection with the Royal Visit. At last the booming of guns was heard, and it was soon realised by the number of reports that the 101 gun salute was being fired, and that Their Majesties had left the "Medina" for the Apollo Bunder. This elicited a fresh buzz of excitement from the crowd which surged forward, Major-General C. St. L. Barter, who was in charge of the section, visited the scene at this juncture. The troops looked tired, after their long spell of standing, but the 127th Baluch Light Infantry did not deign to sit down as did some of their adjoining brothers in arms, the 105th Mahrattas. All, however, were glad when the man with the water-pail came round and gave them a lumberful each. The inevitable dog rushing along the middle created a momentary diversion and a solitary postal cart raised a feebly ironic cheer.

At last the arrival of the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D., in a motor made the fact evident that the Royal Party had left the Apollo Bunder. The motor-car proceeded on its way round the route, and after that moment the suspense grew more intense than ever, all eyes being fixed on the curve out of Cruickshank Road for a sign of the troops coming to the slope and all ears straining for any sounds of cheering which might announce the approach of the procession. Then at last the command was heard to the nearest section of the 105th Mahrattas to slope arms and the Police Officer and Sowars who headed the procession rounded the curve at a trot followed, after an interval, by the band of the 7th Dragoon Guards who with the squadron behind them also trotted, keeping their ranks in a soldierly manner. More dragoons the R.H.A., the Light Horse and the Governor's Body-guard and then came the Royal carriage. It is not the custom of the East to show loyalty and enthusiasm by cheering, but rather by a respectful silence, but on this occasion, the crowd burrsted in to a half-hearted manner as Their Majesties passed bowing their acknowledgments on all sides and there could not have been the slightest doubt to an onlooker but that the enthusiastic plaudits of the natives were sincere.

APPROACH TO PYDOWNI

In Kalbadevi Road, on account of its narrowness the public were not allowed to stand, but were confined to their residences which, high and many-windowed, were crowded to their utmost capacity at every available spot whence a view could be obtained. Flat roofs had been covered with awnings and provided an advantageous site for seeing the procession, while on the many gabled and tiled roofs the more daring of the Hindu community risked their lives craning for a glimpse. As the procession wound through the narrow road that bounds Marwaridom cheers came from the tiers of windows and handkerchiefs were waved by many of the native ladies. On passing Pydhowni the crowd in the mouth of the street leading to Null Bazar made a rush in their eagerness to see the Royal Carriage and for some moments the police were fully employed in keeping the barrier intact. Here again the crowd departed from the usual native custom of silence and cheered heartily, entering Bhendi Bazar, the procession passed from the Hindu quarter to a district which is chiefly populated by Mahomedans, a crowd composed of Borahs, Memons, Khojas and Pathans accorded Their Majesties as enthusiastic a welcome as they had received in Kalbadevi Road. An interesting and pretty sight was that of a number of small Mahomedan school children who, all supplied with flags, waved them vigorously. The Royal Carriage soon reached the corner of Sandhurst Road where an especially large concourse had congregated, chiefly composed of the poorer classes, who were obviously impressed by the sight and it was only a moment after the King passed that they spontaneously burst into a cheer. The troops kept their lines after the procession had passed but spectators were allowed to move behind the lines.

SANDHURST ROAD.

The passage of the procession along Sandhurst Road was one of the notable periods of the proceedings. From one end to the other of this long artery something like 10,000 children were massed, and there were also dozens of stands in which adults were seated in large numbers. Many thousands more were packed in just were they could find room and it is estimated that the spectators along this portion of the route numbered 50,000.

The crowds were silent until the troops that led the procession had passed, but they loudly cheered Their Majesties, especially the school children, who stood and delightedly waved their flags. Half way down the road, near the space devoted to cinematographs and other amusements, there was a large gathering of Parsis, Hindus and Goans, for the most part accommodated in stands, and the reception accorded here was particularly enthusiastic.

IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

As the procession swept round from Sandhurst Road into Queen's Road, Their Majesties received another great ovation. The crowds cheered and waved hats and anything else that came to hand. The crowds here were, perhaps, not as thick as in the city, but they were of fair dimensions and proclaimed their loyalty in no uncertain fashion. Several stands were erected near the Royal Opera House: these were all full and a large number of people had also taken up positions in the several unfinished buildings in the vicinity. When the procession had passed the Chowpatti Level Crossing the scene became more animated, and right up to Charney Road Railway Station, it was one continuous roar of cheering. Charney Road Station and Marine Lines Station were full of people. At several points along this part of the route stands were erected and were occupied mainly by Parsees, the varied colours of the ladies' 'saris' producing a charming effect.

At the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, a large number of the workmen employed in various departments of the line, found accommodation. A notable feature at this point also was the presence along the line of route of the ghattis and other poor classes of the people who live in the Improvement Trust Chawls in Princess Street. These had come out in large numbers and they lined the road opposite the railway line. Their poverty and humble station did not, however, stand in the way of their loyalty, and they cheered Their Majesties most lustily as the Royal carriage came in line with them. It was obvious that these people were considerably impressed by the "chhatre chambre," an emblem held in high honour and by the ghattis and people of the Deccan. Some of them were heard to give expression to this fact, the view being that His Majesty, being the Emperor of Hindustan, was adopting for his use the Royal Emblem peculiar to this country. The gracious manner in which their welcome was acknowledged by Their Majesties was also gratefully commented upon. So marked, indeed, was this that one old man cried loudly "Lo! the Maharanee nods, with a smile at us, Her Majesty's humblest subjects."

Turning into the Church Gate Street from Queen's Road the procession passed between rows of nearly 3,500 school children seated on stands on either side of the thoroughfare. The scene here was similar to that in other parts of the city where children had been gathered together, and their happiness at seeing Their Majesties and the accompanying pageant was very pronounced. Cheering and waving of flags were general as the cavalcade passed down the road. At the junction of Church Gate and Mayo Road another crowd of large dimensions had assembled, and cheered Their Majesties to the echo. The official buildings hereabouts were crowded by eager spectators, and in the compounds in front of them large stands provided seating accommodation for hundreds more.

The cinematograph apparatus was in evidence here taking "living pictures" of the Royal Procession in Bombay.

In Mayo Road the accommodation was made for school-children to the number of 8,000 and was on one side of the road only.

With the turn near the Bandstand the procession entered upon the last stage of its journey, and the conclusion was as brilliant as its earlier stages. At the Museum site, and the entrance to Elphinstone College and Cusseway it was obvious that the crowds had not moved, but had waited for the return of their Majesties, who received another rousing ovation as they passed by on their way to the Bunder.

RETURN TO THE "MEDINA."

The procession returned to Apollo Bunder about twenty minutes past five. The Royal Horse Artillery the Bombay Light Horse and the Body-guard passing across in front of the pavilion into Strand Road. The people in the Amphitheatre naturally had a special interest in the local corps and were heard to remark on the excellent formation and smart appearance of the Light Horse.

Their Majesties at once descended from the carriage and after spending a minute or two in conversation with Lord Hardinge they walked at the head of a similar procession to that which accompanied them on their arrival to the Bunder head. A few more minutes were there spent in conversation with principal officers of the Government and the Royal Party went aboard the R.I.M. Launch "Diamond," the Naval gunsin the harbour again firing a salute of .01 guns which lasted almost until the "Medina" was reached. The Norfolk Regiment provided the guard of honour for Their Majesties' departure.

Reviewing the whole of the procession, it is possible to arrive at only one verdict, that the people had made a magnificent display of splendid loyalty which was not simulated nor assumed.

THE DECORATIONS.

We are sure that visitors from England, who have come to Bombay to witness the landing of Their Imperial Majesties, must have felt that the scheme of decoration which has been carried out in Bombay at least compares favourably with that which was adopted in London for Their Majesties' Coronation. We know, at any rate, one gentleman who has had an opportunity of comparison, who declares that nothing, no ambitions as that which has been attempted, and attempted successfully we consider, was undertaken in the thoroughfares of the Empire's metropolis. If this be just, Bombay has every reason to be proud of the realization of the hopes which have been so often expressed that its streets should present a high degree of beauty, when Their Majesties received their second opportunity of viewing them. For the effect which has been attained the principal credit may be unhesitatingly given to Mr. G. Witset, the consulting architect to the Government of Bombay, who is the originator of the many designs which have been displayed in our streets. He, of course, has had largely to rely on capable and industrious assistance for the carrying out of his plans, but while he has spent many arduous hours in the unhappy task of supervision, it is he also who first worked out the details. Public attention has naturally been first drawn to the imposing buildings, which have been erected on the Apollo Bunder, and to the many residents of the city who have watched their growth and completion, and are aware of the comparatively flimsy material of which they are composed, it must be a source of wonder that they should now present such an imposing appearance of durability and solidity. It is difficult to believe that the beautiful Reception Hall, to which their Majesties were conducted on their landing is only a fabric of wood, canvas and a little concrete, which was almost solely ornamental. At a little distance it has almost the appearance of one of those magnificent buildings which the Mogul rulers of India so lavishly erected for their own entertainment in the past. The building is handsome, symmetrical and imposing in a manner, which suggests greater space than that which it actually occupies. Its ornamental features rising so profusely against the sky line and the misty hills of the mainland add to it a semblance of height greater than it actually possesses, while the design of the main Central hall with its large annexes on either side give it a great sense of spaciousness. The edifice, which is all in white and gold, is beautified by its background of sunlit sea and its massive dome and clustering minarets stand out in bold and symmetrical outline before the glare of our tropic sky.

The second building of which the architect has equal right to be proud is the great Amphitheatre designed to hold over 3,000 people which has been erected across what was once a bare and unprofitable looking piece of ground. It might be well if some such structure of permanent benefit and of more frequent use should occupy the site. Like the Reception Hall, the Amphitheatre is of Saracenic design and consists mainly of two square massive towers surmounted by domes, between which there run in symmetrical curves tiers above tiers of seats. Above these is a simple but decorative arcade, above which slim flag staffs carry long floating banners of many hues.

At the foot of the Amphitheatre stands the Royal pavilion, again a simple but graceful structure, with a canopy resting on four supports decorated in white and gold, and surmounted oy a pedestal of a Royal blue on which stands a great crown worthy of its surroundings.

THE STREETS.

Turning now to the street which leads from the scene of the Royal landing one is faced by a pair of smaller Saracenic pillars crowned by a roofed balcony of dainty design and gold tipped minaret. Flanking these, and at regular distances on either side of the road run a line of Saracenic standards decked out in cream and green, and headed by a small golden minaret. Along the whole line of these is an elaborate arrangement of floral festoons in which flowers of bright red, soft pink, pale green cornflower blue and white are caught on the standards and interlaced in a harmonizing and brilliant mass of colour. Where the double strands interlace each festoon bears a circle containing a floral star or some other design, and from the centre hang large paper bells in alternate colours of red, white and blue.

At the end of this vista of Apollo Bunder Road, and directly opposite to the entrance of the Sailors' Home, stands a massive arch. This is in accordance with the general Saracenic scheme which has been adopted in this neighbourhood, and painted entirely in white and gold, is a bold and gleaming conclusion of the view. Its appearance is toned by the crimson lettering of the broad inscription which runs across its face, acclaiming the welcome of the Indian peoples in the words, "India greets Their Imperial Majesties." Beneath the inscription are crimson crowns and in either side the commemoration dates in gold "1911." Beneath these again are a series, also in gold, of vernacular greetings. On the outer sides of each of the large pillars, half-way between the summit and base, is a small platform decorated by short minarets, and the arch way is surmounted by a balustrade of fretted work at either end of which rise minarets held up by eight pillasters. On the ornamental cartouches on the main pillars appear the monograms "G.M." in gold on a groundwork of Royal blue. The whole scheme, with which this opening view of the Emperor and Empress is treated has a charming effect, rich in colour but sufficiently relieved by the broad masses of white on the pillars and arches. Turning back a little one should not pass unnoticed the decorations which have been erected on the buildings on either side of the road. The first of any prominence is the Yacht Club Chambers, which on their eastern side carry the inscriptions. "India welcomes their Emperor and Empress," and "Heavens Light our Guide." On the various balconies small groups of flags with devices and shields of Union Jacks, Royal Standards and other emblems. From other parts of the building, hang long yellow streamers decorated with anchors, and on the corner and also in front of the portico are large shields bearing the arms of the Club.

Other buildings along the road are simply and effectively decorated and in keeping with the general surroundings.

On reaching the Wellington Fountain one finds a varying note in the masses of green foliage, which surround its cool stones. Looking back to the right, the whole front of the Royal Alfred Sailor's Home is decorated lavishly with flags and bunting, in a scheme, however, in which the designer has clearly kept illuminations in mind, and which probably is not at its best in daylight. Prominent on the first floor balcony are two vests of the Royal initials, while banners and bannerets fluttering gaily in the wind. Dotted all over the walls are devices of all descriptions, and in the centre are the arms of the institution.

The official decorations from this point cease till Elphinstone College is reached, and from there the original design is reproduced as far as two more Saracenic pillars which stand almost opposite the Rajabai Tower. Then again, except for some particularly decorative ornaments on the large business premises in this portion of the route, decoration ceases until there is reached the important and distinctive Persian gate. This has been erected as typical of the Parsee Community of the city and its entire design is characteristic of the ancient Irani home of this people. This gate is especially massive in construction and its expansive square pillars rise from a highly decorated base on which the winged bulls of Persia, appear in the bright colours of red, green and gold. Above them the pillars rise in fluted panels decorated with touches of terra cotta and canary yellow, until they reach castellated terminals, pierced and trellised, and concluded by golden Persian suns on golden staves. The central arch is decorated with two small ornamental pillars inset at its entrance. These bear bold embossed designs in gold, while round the upper outline of the archway is a characteristic design in dull pink and green.

The gateway also bears the date 1911 in golden letters and a Gujarati inscription is written across its front in characters of green. A decorative balcony appears above the arch and is hung with rich drapings of violet plush.

In Hornby Road, one finds a similar scheme of a decoration except for the main pillars which are no longer Saracenic in character but Hindu in type. These have a square base of dark green, and then rise pale yellow nin colour to a terminal of the conical shape such as is characteristic of Hindu architecture. They are decorated with the others with gold monograms and devices and between them hang more floral festoons carrying large banners of various colours and designs suspended from the trunks of golden elephants. At the entrance to Horaby Road there stands a handsome elliptical arch of Renaissance design. On both sides this bears the arms of the city and above the centre of the arch is a huge blue and gold crown while above the main pillars rise plain conical columns. The Municipal Officers have a very effective appearance in a scheme of violet drapery while on each floor the arches of the verandah are hung with floral festoons and Chinese lan

Satisfactory arrangements were made to provide water, the caste requirements of Hindu children being specially catered for.

Each child was provided with a flag as it reached the stand to which it had been allotted.

It was a matter for remark, right through the city, that Her Majesty the Queen Empress appeared to be specially pleased by the presence of the children; and it was observed that their greetings were specially acknowledged.

AMBULANCE WORK.

The military and civil Ambulance Brigades in Bombay, worked harmoniously on Saturday and Sunday. Colonel Adams was in charge of the military ambulance, while the Bombay Ambulance Brigade was in charge of Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. Dandekar, Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. H. G. Clark, Chief Superintendent.

The Brigade attended over twenty cases. Between Khetwady and Sandhurst Bridge five cases of fainting were attended, including two British soldiers who suffered from heat stroke. Between Pydowni and Null Bazar, nine cases were attended and the ambulance men provided ice and cold water which were kept in readiness. Along the route of the Royal procession and in parts of the native town, the Civil Ambulance Brigade had established fifteen stations and they rendered valuable assistance during the afternoon.

THE MUNICIPAL CASKET.

The Casket assumes the shape of an architectural structure and being Indian composite in design represents the different communities of the peoples of India residing in the Bombay Presidency.

The shape of the Casket at the base is that of a square with rectangular abutments on two of its sides thus giving 12 different faces. It is supported by 8 models of colossal-winged bulls, which are commonly called by the Persians "Phil-i-Kergaardan." The upper parts of the figures are human in shape with crowns on their heads and thickly curled beards while the lower portions are those of a full grown bull. These are cast in solid silver oxidised in parts, the wings being fashioned of 18 ct. gold. A broad frieze composed alternately of winged steers in oxidized silver and rosettes in gold taken from a Bas-relief at Persepolis, runs round the lower portion of the base and immediately above the feet. This portion of the Casket is representative of the Parsee Community in Bombay. The two faces of the square together with those formed by the abutments are bound at each angle by solid silver pillars highly ornamented, and embellished on the Columns and Capitals in gold. The front face bears the inscription engraved on a slab of ivory and emblazoned in colours and gold. It is framed in a sunk mount of solid silver with gold ornamental work, and the whole is enclosed in a framing of gold. The opposite side shows a silver panel illustrating a bird's-eye view of the City of Bombay enclosed in a framing of gold. Over the two side faces caused by the abutments are displayed four views of Bombay executed in Florentine Bronze and framed in gold. They are the Municipal Corporation Buildings, the University Tower, Abdul Rahiman Street, and the Crawford Market. The two side faces of the abutments bear the Royal Arms and the Arms of Bombay Municipal Corporation respectively in solid gold within a framing of the same metal and fitted on to ivory plates. These are placed between pillars similar to those which bind the angles of the receptacle, and between them again are given pieced panels of cocoanut palms and scroll work executed in Florentine Bronze against ivory backings. The panel showing the Royal Arms is hinged and fitted with a button-handle composed of a fine garnet. This face closes the receptacle in which the address will be placed. Above the pillars and running round the 12 sides of the receptacle is a broad frieze of gold decorated with an alternate design of fine turquoises and oxidised silver rosettes. A bold projecting mould runs round the entire Casket and above which is given a pierced railing of Arabesque design culminatin at each angle in little Cupolas of solid silver with gold finials. Two silver dome-shaped Cup las with collars and finials of heavily chased gold, representing the Mahomedan Community, surmount the two abutments, and between these forming an upward continuation of the square base is a rectangular drum bound at its four corners by solid silver pillars heavily carved in Hindu architecture, and showing on each of its four faces panels ornamented in the same style, with a gold border line round each face, and a broad gold frieze above them supported by the four pillars aforesaid. Above this again and forming the crowning feature of the Casket is its pyramidical "Sikhar" peculiar to Hindu architecture. It comprises no less than 52 faces all of solid silver with the arrises and finials (of which there are 21) in solid gold. On the four broadest faces are little brackets, each supporting a solid oxidised silver model of an Hindu deity. A gold frieze runs completely round the angular base of the "Sikhar" while at each corner is given gold models of "Ganasha" embellished with rubies, emeralds, and pearls representing the Hindu Community. A plinth of mottled ebony supports the entire Casket, and it like the receptacle is composed of 12 faces, and at each of its eight projecting angles is given a model of the stern of a "Kotia," an Indian craft peculiar to Bombay. These are of solid silver with the stern ornaments fashioned in the form of a parrot's beak from which the cord gets its name. The Casket is fitted into a handsome teak-wood case, heavily carved and bearing on the panels of its doors, the Royal Arms and the Arms of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, respectively. The gold used throughout is of fine 18 ct.

SPECTATORS OF THE LANDING.

The following are among those who were present in the Amphitheatre on the landing of their Imperial Majesties:—

H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, Commander-in-chief. His Majesty's ships and vessels, East Indies Station; the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice; the Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal and the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Russell, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Batchelor, the Hon'ble Mr. D. D. Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. G. Seaman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. Heaton, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. C. Macleod, Judges, High Court of Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Lucas, Chief Secretary to Government; Major-General E. A. H. Alderson, General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division; Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, N. D.; the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President, Municipal Corporation of Bombay; Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay; Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay; Hajaafer Bey, Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay; Count Egon von Thurn und Valsassina, Consul for Austria-Hungary at Bombay; M. Maurice Cavelier, Consul for Belgium at Bombay; M. Harold Martin, acting Consul for France at Bombay; Mr. Kanno Iwasaki, Consul for Japan at Bombay; Don Jose Means, Consul for Spain at Bombay; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to Government, Political Department, Khan Bahadur Saiyid S. S. Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government; The Hon'ble Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Mr. W. W. Drew, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, the Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Begbie, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri, the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Karimbhai Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Sardar S. A. M. Elroos, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, the Hon'ble Thakor of Amod, the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. J. Jackson; the Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Millet, the Hon'ble Sardar Davar, K. G. Modi, the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. A. Pirbhai, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Proctor, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon'ble Mr T. J. Strangman, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Vishindas, the Hon'ble Mr. M. De P. Webb, the Hon'ble Sir Desai of Vankaner, the Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Belir, the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, the Hon'ble Sardar P. V. Desai, the Hon'ble the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji, the Hon'ble Raja of Malegaon, the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandikar, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai S. Mehta, the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Sirkar; the Hon'ble Sardar K. V. Mudliar, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramji, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed A. Usif Shah (additional members of H. E. the Governor's Legislative Council); Captain W. L. Lumsden, Director of the Royal Indian Marine; the Right Rev. Dr. H. Jurgens, Roman Catholic Archbishop; the Venerable W. Arthur Dickins, Archdeacon of Bombay; Major-General J. C. Swann, General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade; Mr. J. L. Rieu, Secretary to Government, General Department; Mr. P. E. Perseval, Secretary to Government, Legal Department; Mr. A. Hill, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department;

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomedshah, the Aga Khan; Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Kurimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokuldas, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Stanley Reid, Mr. Wardlow Milne, Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, Mr. J. E. Birkett, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. S. C. Setna, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. Phiroz Hoshang Dastur, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Mr. Jehangir H. Bhabha, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, Mr. Rustam B. Jijibhoy, Mr. E. M. Press, Mr. R. P. Massani, Mr. Maganlal H. Shroff, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Dr. J. A. Turner Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. W. E. Waite, Mr. Byramji D. Banaji, Mr. J. P. Branson, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Davar, Col. M. A. T. Collie Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji, Jamshedji, Mr. Kaikoshru M. Minocheher, Mr. Burjorji N. Apakhatiar, Mr Rustom Vachagandy, Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. R. F. Wadia, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Mr Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Alijeha Ahmed Dewji, Mr Cassamali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

CONSULS.

Mr. Lawson Miller, Active Consuls for America; M. Lucien Combe, Honorary Consul for Belgium; Mr. John Zuberbuler, Honorary Consul for Cuba; Mr. P. R. Wilson, Active Consul for Denmark; Cavaliere Giacomo Bettoni, Active Consul for Italy; Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Consul for Siberia; Dr. J. G. Beadien, Consul for the Netherlands; Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Active Consul for Persia; Mr. Lucas Volkart, Consul for Sweden; Chancellor to the Ottoman Consulate General.

CHIEFS.

Sar Desai of Sawantwadi; Chief of Miraj (Senior); Chief of Miraj (Junior); Chief of Jamkhindi; Chief of Kurundvad (Senior); Chief of Kurundvad (Junior); Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh; Naik Nimbalkar of Phaltan, Raja of Jawhar; Chief of Dants; Chief of Malpur; Chief of Mansa;

FIRST CLASS SARDARS DECCAN.

Meherbans A. M. Diler Jung Bahadur, B. M. Phadnis, Dastur K. A. Nosherwan, the Sircar of Chafal, G. D. Panse, G. S. Mahurkar, G. S. Raje Bahadur, G. B. S. Patardhan, K. B. Dabhade, P. G. Bivalkar, Raghojirao of Daor, Raja R. R. Dinkar Rao, R. K. Vinchurkar; S. M. Purandhare, S. A. Budruddin Shivaji alias Anna Sahib Bhonsle, T. R. Purandhare, V. D. Bivalkar, and V. K. Raste.

FIRST CLASS SARDARS GUJARAT.

Meherbans the Talukdar of Sanand, Mir Muzzafar Hussenkhan valad Nawab Gulam Babarkhan Nawab Saheb, the Thakor of Gamph, the Talukdar of Gangad, the Thakor of Sarod, the Talukdar of Kanjri and Khan Bahadur R. J. Vakil.

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Dr. A. S. A. Gaya, Mr. B. V. Pandurang, Mr. J. Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Bhatawadekar, Mr. J. L. Britto, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, Mr. C. J. Readymoney, the Hon'ble Sir S. David, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Rao Bahadur D. Cassinath, Rao Bahadur D. B. Dandekar, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Mr. D. E. Watcha, Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. E. A. Peerbhoy, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Rao Bahadur L. Balaram, Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Mr. F. E. Godon, Mr. G. H. C. Ebrahim, Mr. H. S. A. Wahed, Mr. H. Y. B. E. Sobani, Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. J. Joosab, Mr. J. Rahimtoola Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. J. B. Petit, Dr. J. J. Cursetji, Mr. J. R. Patell, Mr. K. P. Haji, Dr. C. A. Dadachanji, Mr. K. Kabiruddin, Mr. D. F. Lean, Mr, J. A. D McBain, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. M. Virji Mr. M. C. Ebrahim, Mr. M. H. Laiji, Mr. J. S. W. Milne, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr, M. B. Barbhaya, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. M. V. Mandlik, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. E. M. Press, Mr. R. B. Mantri, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Mr. E. L. Sale, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. S. Mamooji, Mr. S. S. Misra, Dr. S. S. Bailliwala, Mr. S. D. Tasji, Mr. F. H. Simkin, Mr. S. D. Dodwadi, Rao Bahadur Soondersas Narandas, Mr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar,

GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Messrs. J. B. Knight, W. A. Roussac, H. Richardson, A. B. Tyabji, F. W. Wilson, A. N. Saher, E. A. Turner, C. W. Sowerby C.S.O., Major F. Bewaler, Major G. McPherson, Mr. R. J. Keat, Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai, Messrs. J. W. S. Draoup, W. R. P. Brookes, K. Barlie, Rao Bahadur Ramchundra N. Joglekar, Messrs. F. E. Bharucha, S. F. K. A. Dastoor, M. T. W. Birkett, Capt. C. S. Wiseman, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Bunyet, Dr. S. S. Coleman, Mrs. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. and Mrs. T. Green, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Mr. F. B. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. H. H White, Sardar Khan Bahadur Kazi Syed Azi Modin, Raja Moshir Monhir, Raja Inderkaran, Raja Dharamkarun, Rajah of Ramnad, Rana Nanersingji Rao Bahadur V. Kimji, Mr. E. G. Pearson.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS.

LUNCHEON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

To proceed to Government House for lunch on Sunday their Majesties came on shore at one o'clock. Strict arrangements were kept at the Bunder and police and troops lined the route right up to Government House. Sir Edward Henry landed half an hour before their Majesties. At 12-45 General Sir Stuart Beatson landed to see that the arrangements were complete, and waited with other officials to receive their Majesties.

On landing Their Majesties were received by General Beatson. His Majesty inspected the guard of honour provided by the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Norfolkshire Regiment Band playing the National Anthem.

Among the officials present on the Bunder were: Lord Stamfordham, Commander Cust, Col. Grimston, General Aitkin, and Captain Huddleston.

Mr. S.M. Edward's in a motor car escorted their Majesties, who took their seats in the royal motor car attended by General Beatson, and proceeded to Government House at the Lower Gate. Royal Warwickshire, provided a guard of honour.

The guests invited to meet Their Imperial Majesties at the luncheon at Government House were as follows:—

The Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Shaftesbury, Lady in Waiting; Hon'ble Venetia Baring, Maid of Honour; His Highness the Duke of Teck, Silver Stick; the Marquis of Crewe, His Majesties' Secretary of State for India, Lord Privy Seal, Minister in Attendance; the Earl of Durham, Lord High Steward; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty; Lord Annaly, Lord in Waiting; Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary.

Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Equerry to Her Majesty; Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, Military Secretary; Commander Sir Charles Cust, Equerry; Major Money, Assistant Military Secretary; Major Graeme, A.-D.-C., to H. E. The Governor-General.

Colonel Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, Major the Hon'ble H. Fraser, A.-D.-C., His Excellency the Governor, Lady Clarke, Miss Fellowes, Miss Standen, Miss S. Standen, Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary to the Governor, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, Surgeon, Captain C. T. Davie, A. D. C.; Captain V. A. Cooker, A. D. C.; Nawabgada Yavar Hussein Khan, Honorary A. D. C.; the Lord Harris and Lady Harris.; the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta.; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla.; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Greaves.; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graham; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Orr.; the Hon'ble Mr. James Begbie; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Strangmann; Mr. Arthur Hill.; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball.; Sir Dinshah Petit, Baronet; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Edwardes; Flag Captain J. D Dick; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Sprott. Major and Mrs. A. D. G. Shelley, Major and Mrs. H. L. Hopper.

After luncheon their Majesties motored back to the Bunder and returned to His Majesty's Ship.

SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

In the afternoon when Their Majesties attended service in the Cathedral the route was again lined with troops. They were escorted to the Cathedral by a squadron each of the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 26th Cavalry, the Loyal North Lancashire providing the guard of honour. At the top of the Apollo Bunder Road there was a crowd almost as large as that which had assembled there on previous day and gave Their Majesties a tremendous ovation while great cheering was repeated by a large assemblage in the Church Gate Street.

It is unnecessary to say that the Cathedral was crowded when at 5 minutes past 5 Their Majesties walked up the central aisle.

The King was wearing a dark grey frock coat and carried a grey Curzon topee with a gold puggree, while the Queen wore a hat and costume of pale heliotrope. They were accompanied by the Countess of Shaftesbury, Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Teck the Earl of Durham, Lord Annaly and Major General Sir Stuart Beatson and Commander Cust Equiries-in-waiting. H. E. Governor-General and H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke new attend.

Immediately afterwards the choir and the procession of the clergy entered the Cathedral thus inclnd ed: the Lord Bishop, the Bishop's Chaplain Rev E. E. Hill, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Canon. Haywood, Canon Joshi, Rev. W. A. Sawtell Senior Presidency Chaplain, Rev. C.D. T. Mason, Garrison Chaplain and the Rev. F. H. Jones, Chaplain to H. M. S. "Highflyer."

The service was intoned by the Senior Presidency Chaplain and the lessons were read by the Garrison Chaplain

The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop.

THE SERMON.

Preaching from the text "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His 'righteousness," The Bisnop of Bombay said:—To-day all that part of the church which is of the Roman obedience commemorates St. Francis Xavier and though that great name has no place in our calendar, it has a large place in the hearts of every Catholic in India. Indeed any Christian man living in this land must be very ignorant or wonderfully narrow-minded whose heart is not stirred by the memory of the second apostle of the Indies. From him I take two lessons, the one from his person, the other from his policy and that of the King his Master. The first lesson which St. Francis Xavier may teach us relates to the sources of influence. One man's influence over others flows from three sources:—what he is, what he does, what he says. What he does is a more potent source of influence than what he says; what he is far more potent than what he does. St. Francis taught multitudes of the heathen but what he said, as one place in his own letters informs us, was not understood by most of them. Great effect cannot have followed what St. Francis said. Nor can much more importance be attributed to what he did. If any account is to be taken of the judgment of history of the experience of the results, his actions as a missionary must be regarded as a series of mistakes. Few would not defend the acceptance for baptism of whole villages of people who had pledged themselves to become Christians as par of a bargain for the protection of the Portuguese. Few would defend his almost indiscriminate and practically unprepared baptisms. Few again would defend his appeal to the secular arm. It would not be just to say that his words were all without avail—his letters to his fellow missionaries may be read to-day with profit—they are full of wisdom, gentleness, magnanimity. Nor again are all his deeds to be dismissed as worthless. He was said to perform miracles of healing and though the evidence is far from conclusive, I have no reason to deny the possibility of such works while the works of mercy which his sympathetic heart dictated are beyond dispute and must have had their due effect.

INFLUENCE OF ST. FRANCIS.

But it is neither on his words nor on his deeds that his influence rested and rests. What he was —there was the secret of it. A man of complete disinterestedness of absolute self-devotion, of burning zeal, of intense conviction, he was the whole hearted servant of his divine Master. He was one of those whom, in the words of St. Paul, God is always leading about in triumph as captives in His triumphal procession of Christ, making known through them in every place the savour of the knowledge of Jesus. He was in a word a real Saint an authentic man of God. This it is which made the impression that has never faded. This is why last year when his still uncorrupted body was exhibited at Goa, an endless stream, not only of Christians, but of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees went to see it, hoping to be healed of their infirmities. Yes, he gives us a lesson of the true source of influence A man may be full of words, his influence will be shown but transit a man may be full of deeds, his influence will be more solid but not much more lasting. A man may be full of God his influence will be perhaps unseen and unreported but permanent—for it will be part of the unfailing energy of God.

My second lesson I take from Xavier's policy and that of his royal master. The Portuguese came to India like the Dutch and like the English, for the sake of commerce. They were led on like the Dutch and like the English from commerce to Empire. When Empire was assured the Portuguese power, like the English, rose to a conception of the obligations of Empire. Yet the two conceptions were widely different. John III. believed that he must have been given an Empire in India in order to Christianise India and he lent the force of his kingdom to that end. In pursuance of that policy he sent out Xavier and many other missionaries and encouraged Xavier to use the power of the Viceroy to further his missionary designs. The British Power in India has never used its force to further missions; it has pursued an opposite policy. The Portuguese failed one may conjecture two reasons for their failure. One was that though their religion was intense and sincere, their conception of religion was one-sided. "What doth the Lord require of thee" asks the prophet Micah "but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God!" This sentence contains in specimens the whole of religion. The Portuguese may have succeeded in the third requirement; they failed flagrantly to fulfil the first two to do justly and to love mercy. My authority? It is Xavier himself. Take an extract from one of his letters. "Suffer no one of your friends to be sent to India in the Government service either for financial or other employments: for of all such it may be said 'their names are blotted out from the book of life, and they shall not be written among the just,' Whatever confidence you may have in the virtue of anyone whom you know and love, yet believe what I say, and resist, with all your might, his being cast upon that risk. For unless he be confirmed in grace, as the apposties were you must not hope that he will persevere in the line of duty, or retain his innocence." In another letter he wishes to transfer himself from India to Ethiopia "Where there are no Europeans to resist us by overthrowing what we build up."

The second reason for the failure of the Portuguese to Chistianise India was, we may say, the falsity of the policy of using force to further conversion. Our Lord and Master has most clearly shown that this method is not to his mind. "My Kingdom" said He "is not of this world; else would my servants fight that I should not be delivered to the Jews." And again and again he seems to have closed his exhortations with the words. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear." Force was but his instrument in conversion "No man cometh to me except the Father draw him," I when I am lifted up will draw all men unto me."

FORCE AND CONVERSION.

Force should never have been used as an instrument of conversion by any follower of His. And perhaps the reason why Europe even to-day is so feebly and so compromisingly Christian may be sought in the fact that great part of it was originally converted by force. Yet this policy of the introduction and maintenance of religion by the force of the state was brought to India by the Portuguese, just as it was practised by contemporary Europe by every Sovereign power Catholic or protestant. One extract will illustrate the point "Michael Vaz negotiated so well with John III, by following the instructions of the Father Xavier, that he obtained another Governor of India, who brought out orders almost such as the Father wished them to be signal with the Prince's own hand. These orders were, that no pagan superstition would be tolerated in the island of Goa nor in that of Salsette; that they should break all the idols that were there; that they should search in the houses of the heathen for those that were concealed there; but they should punish the makers of them; that they should punish every Brahmin who would oppose the preaching of the Gospel; that they should comfort the poor infidels newly converted with an annual income of a thousand crowns, which should be paid out of the mosque of Bassein; that they should confer no more public offices on the pagans; that no exaction shall remain unpunished; that they should sell no more slaves to the Mohamedans or the heathen; that the pearl fishing should be entirely in the hands of Christians; that the pearls should be taken from them only at their first value that the King of Cochin should not be suffered to ill-treat the baptized Indians; in short, that if Soza had not avenged the death, of the Christians of Mannar, massacred by order of the King of Jaffanapatam, Castro who succeeded Soza would not fail to do it."

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

We turn,—we cannot help turning—to contrast with these policies and failures, our own policy We recall first that the East India Company, forbade missionaries to work in its territories till the Imperial Parliament compelled it to remove the prohibition in 1811. Remember not, Lord, our offences, nor the offences of our fore-fathers. Since 1811 the English conception of the obligation of Empire has been growing clearer and clearer. It may be expressed in one word. It is our duty to give our best to India. We have given our best, first, in the matter of men. In all professions, except my own, England has given some of the best of her sons to India. And their example has been growing brighter from year to year. To-day not even the most straightened Christian in India could write of Government service here at St. Francis Xavier wrote in the extract which I have read of the Government service of his day. We may thank God for that the English administrator does "duly justly and does love mercy." even if he be who does not (consciously at least) work humbly with his God. We have given also of our best is those things which the advance of science enables us to give in the way of material progress. But if we turn to what is the greatest contrast between our policy and that of the Portuguese, what are we to say? John the third aspired to send to India by the force of his kingdom the gift of Christianity. It seems at first sight that the English State bends instead of that the neutrality of Government towards all religions. Yes we must be careful not to be deceived by words. The neutrality of Government to all religions is defined by the immortal words of Queen Victoria's proclamation. It is the neutrality of a Christian monarch and of a Christian Government. Could an enlightened Christian ask for more than this Government in principle gives? He would remember that the Lord Jesus refused to appeal to force as a temptation of the devil. The Lord's concern was and is with the heart. He persuades, draws, empowers. But the true Christian remembers that, before Christ, came Moses to whose work the Lord often referred as a preparation for His own—a work which His own would reinforce, never abolish. What of Moses? What was his method? It was the method of all law and all government. Moses commends, couples, furnishes—so does the State, yes, even the Christian State, It is true that only the outward actions of men are amenable to Law. But outward actions done or abstained from for a life time, for many lifetimes for many generations, react inwards upon the character of men and peoples

BRITISH RULE.

Now the British Rule in India performs the part of Moses, It enforces an elementary morality —it enforces it against all men equally. Differing religions may plead religious sanctions but they will plead in vain. The criminal tribes, under the sanction of religion and tradition may wish to break the laws of morality—the English Government will restrain them. The highest Hindu society may allege religious sanctions for sati; the English Government will forbid and prevent it. Thus deliberately and against all comers whether pleading religion or tradition, the English rule in India enforces elementary morality. Whence has it derived that morality? From Christianity. I claim that the State in India is doing all that by force a Christian State can do in the name of its Master. For the State has the commission of Moses—its cannot exceed that Commission. Beyond it, beyond its scope, beyond its aid, lies the direct work of Christ and of His representative, the Church. To persuade, not to command, to draw, not to compel, to empower not to punish, those are His methods in this world. Despised and rejected of men. He stands at the door and knocks. He waits for one and another to open, that He may come in. So must every emissary of His employed in the bearing of His good news. The Christian man, the Christian King, follows with wonder that age long patience and as he beholds some new vision of an unregenerate world thinks of that Savour.

Whose sad face on the Cross Sees only this.

After the passion of a thousand years.

Yet Christian monarch and Christian people know as they reflect that it is not by sudden interposition of force but by more prayer and more persuasion that the hearts of men can be won, "not by might nor by power but by My spirit, Saith the Lord of Hosts. I claim my country—the wholly for my Master. I believe that though many of them know it not, and some them do not even wish it their work in this country has been in general in the lines of His purposes They have 'never been like the Son who said, "I go, Sir," and went not: nor have they been quite like that other who said "I will not" and afterward repeated and went. Rather they said "I will not," and afterward they forgot that they had said it, and went. And I can imagine that God looking upon this nation even in its present neglect of the outward ordinances of religion, may in merciful judgment reverse His ancient utterance and say "This people honoureth me not with their lips but their heart is not far from me. It is high time that we should awake out of sleep. What for some years past we have done as in a dream and unintentionally let us now do as men awake and aware let us seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.

Special music had been arranged for the occasions While people were waiting for the arrival of their Majesties Dr. Faulkner, the organist, played Bach's "St. Ann's Fugue" and a selection from the hymn of prayers, while as a concluding voluntor he gave the bridal march from the "Birds Aristophnnes." Special psalm XCVI was sung and the service was in B flat the Anthem, "Send out by Light," (Gunod) and the hymn, "Abide with me," was also sung. The whole of the music for the service having being selected by their Majesties.

After the service their Majesties returned to the Bunder where there were received with another great ovation by a large crowd and then embarked on a launch for the "Medina."

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge left Bombay last night for Delhi, from the Victoria Terminus station. His Excellency was accommanied by Col. Maxwell and Captains Fraser and Weld-Forester. A. D. Cs.

Among those present to see His Excellency off were: H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke; General J. C. Swann; Sir Henry E. E. Procter; Mr. S. K. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police; Mr. J. A. Guider, C. I. E., Deputy Inspector General of Police; Mr. F. M. Gadney and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Mr P. R. Cadell Municipal Commissioner, Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. F. W Hanson, General Traffic Manager of B. B. & C. I Railway and Superintendent Sullivan of the G.I.D

As the train was running along the B. B. and C. I. Railway route, Superintendent Heyland of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police and Mr. Tod, Deputy Agent of the same railway, travelled in the same train, which left the station at 11 p. m.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Under the instructions of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, a Court Circular will be issued each evening during the Royal stay in Bombay.

[Issued on December 2nd, 1911.]

The King Emperor and Queen Empress arrived at Bombay at 10 a. m. this morning.

On their Imperial Majesties arrival a salute of 101 guns was fired from His Majesty's Ships in Harbour.

At 10-45 a.m. the King Emperor gave an audience to the Governor General and received the Commander-in-Chief His Majesty's Ships and Vessels East Indies Station.

At 11-15 a. m. the Governor of Bombay arrived on board H. M. S. "Medina" when he had the honour of being presented to their Imperial Majesties by the Governor-General.

The Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Chief Secretary to the Government and the General Officer Commanding the 6th Poona Division had the honour of being presented to their Imperial Majesties by the Governor of Bombay.

The Governor General remained to luncheon with their Imperial Majesties.

After luncheon the King-Emperor and Queen Empress disembarked from H. M. S. "Medina" and landed at the Apollo Bunder where they were received by the Governor-General who had preceded their Imperial Majesties.

The following Members of the Household were in attendance the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward and Rear Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

The remainder of the Suite having previously landed were in attendance at the Apollo Bunder.

A salute of 101 guns was fired from H. M. Ships in Harbour and from the Saluting Battery as the King Emperor and Queen-Empress landed and a Naval Guard-of-Honour from the Ships of the East Indies Squadron was mounted at the Pier Head.

After the King-Emperor had inspected the Guard-of-Honour Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the Dais within the pavilion when the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties.

The President then read an address of welcome to Their Imperial Majesties to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the Dais and proceeded to their carriages.

A Royal Procession was formed in the following order and drove through the City of Bombay.

1ST CARRIAGE.

The King-Emperor.
The Queen-Empress.

2ND CARRIAGE.

The Governor-General.
The Marquis of Crewe.

3RD CARRIAGE.

The Mistress of the Robes.
The Duke of Teck.
The Lord-in-Waiting.
The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

4TH CARRIAGE.

The Governor of Bombay.
Lady Clarke.
The Lord Stamfordham,
Lieut.-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

5TH CARRIAGE.

The Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Lord High Steward.
Sir Edward Henry.
Rear-Admiral Sir Collin Keppel.

6TH CARRIAGE.

The Hon. Venetia Baring.
Lt.-Col. Sir James Dunlop Smith.
Commander Sir Charles Cust.
The Hon. Sir Derek Keppel.

7TH CARRIAGE.

Captain B. Godfrey Faussett, R.N.
Sir Richard Havelock Charles.
Mr. F. H. Lucas.
The Hon. John Fortescue.

The following equerries were in attendance on Horseback:—

Major General Sir Stuart Beatson.
Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice.
Major Clive Wigram.

The route of the procession by Apollo Bunder Road, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Gruicksbank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road to Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Church Gate Street, Mayo Road and thence to the Apollo Bunder.

The Escort was furnished by Y. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 7th Dragoon Guards, 26th Cavalry, the Bombay Light Horse and the Governor's Body Guard.

On arrival at the Apollo Bunder the King Emperor and Queen Empress proceeded to the landing stage, where a Guard of Honour of the Norfolk Regiment was mounted.

After His Imperial Majesty had inspected the Guard of Honour, their Imperial Majesties reembarked and returned to H.M.S. "Medina."

Another salute was fired as their Imperial Majesties left the landing stage.

The King Emperor and the Queen Empress gave a dinner party on board the "Medina" to-night to which the following had the honour of being invited:—

The Governor-General, the Military Secretary to the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the East Indies and Lady Slade, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal the Hon. Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and Lady Chandavarkar the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. Heaton and Mrs. Heaton, the Hon: Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod and Mrs. Macleod and the Hon Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon: Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, the General Officer commanding the 6th (Poona) Division and Mrs. Anderson The Roman Catholic Archbishop the Consul General for Portugal, Mr. Ratan Tata and Mrs. Tata and Col. R. W. L. Dunlop and the Captains of H. M. S. Argyle H. M. S. Cochrane, H. M. S Natal and H.N. S. Defence.

(December 3.)

This morning the King Emperor and Queen Empress attended Divine Service on board H.M.S. "Medina"

At 1 p. m. the King Emperor and Queen Empress landed at the Apollo Bandar and motored to Government House where Their Imperial Majesties honoured the Governor and Lady Clarke with a visit and remained to luncheon.

The following members of the Household were in attendance; The Count

ments will arrive in procession along the procesional route, and their carriages will stop in the pavilion, passing out along the Chanburja Road and returning along Circuit House Road to take up a position at the top of the Roshanara Road so as to be the first to leave after the Imperial procession has passed out.

The heads of the local governments will take their seats on the east side of the roadway to await their Imperial Majesties arrival. The Members of the Government of India and the representatives of British India deputed by their Provinces will also be grouped there.

As their Imperial Majesties' procession starts from the Fort a salute of 101 guns will be fired by salvoes of batteries from the Ridge.

As the Imperial procession approaches the entrance to the pavilion enclosure, a flourish will be played by trumpeters stationed at the entrance and, on the entry of the Heralds, this will also be done by the State trumpeters taking part in the procession.

The Vice-President of the Council will then take up a position in the middle of the enclosure at the east side of the road, and around him will stand the Members of the Government of India. Governors and the Provincial Representatives. All present will rise as the trumpeters pass through to await their Imperial Majesties' arrival.

The Herald will halt in the centre of the enclosure opposite the place where the Vice-President of the Council is standing, and the State trumpeters will pass round in front of the two sides of the pavilion and from up on either side of the exit facing inwards the remainder of the procession passing between them.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE PAVILION.

On the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties at the entrance to the pavilion enclosure, the band will play the National Anthem, and the procession will continue until the King Emperor is opposite the Vice President of the Council when His Imperial Majesty will halt and the carriage of the Queen-empress will draw up alongside him on the left.

The Bodyguard and the Governor-General's Staff will pass out of the enclosure, but the officers of the King-Emperor's staff and household will halt in the exit to the enclosure and turn round independently, each on his own ground to face Their Imperial Majesties while the ceremony is going on.

The Vice President of the Council will then make his reverence and present the Address on behalf of British India to His Imperial Majesty who will hand it to the Governor-General.

His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to hand his reply to the Governor-General.

A flourish will next be sounded by the trumpeters at the exit, and the procession will reform as before (save that the Heralds and state trumpeters will follow the Queen Empress's and Lady Hardinge's carriages after the Imperial Cadet Corps) and proceed to the Camp.

The National Anthem will be played as Their Imperial Majestis move out of the enclosure and all will remain standing until they have left, and will stay in their places until the Ruling Chiefs' procession and the carriages of the heads of local governments have passed through.

The carriages of the heads of local governments will file through the enclosure from the Roshanara Road, passing out from the north end of the enclosure along the Chanburja Road immediately after the Ruling Chiefs' procession has left, and they will depart in the same order as on arrival.

The carriage of the representatives and spectators will be brought in by territorial blocks after those of the heads of local governments and Administration, leaving in the same way as the latter.

A band will play at the pavilion after the departure of their Imperial Majesties until the processions have passed out.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Baranagore Municipality will award a silve medal to the student who can write the best essay on Bajbhakti or loyalty and read the same before the public after the reading of the Proclamation is over on the Imperial Durbar Day at 12 a. m. at the Municipal office premises.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

A special stand is being erected at the corner of the Red Road to enable purdah ladies to view the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Arrangements have been made to afford absolute seclusion while the stand will command a perfect view of the procession.

The Chief Justice and Justices Harrington Stephen, Brett and Mookerjee of the Calcutta High Court will leave Howrah on Sunday night for Delhi to attend the coronation Durbar there. Justice Mookerjee attends the Durbar as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

A special train left Madras last evening for Delhi and conveyed a large party amongst whom were Hon'ble Sir Murray and Lady Hammick, the Misses Hammick, Sir Ralph and Lady Benson, Lord Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead and His Grace Archbishop of Aelen.

GOGHA, Dec. 2.

At the hour at which Their Majesties were announced to land in Bombay the Gogha people assembled in a shamiana, gave a hearty welcome to Their Majesties on their arrival on India's shore—an address of welcome was read by the president of the Municipality and the people dispersed with much rejoicing.

SUCCESSFUL REHEARSAL.

DELHI Dec. 3.

A successful rehearsal of the Royal review was held by the Commander-in-Chief yesterday morning, fifty-five thousand troops taking part. The proceedings commenced with the inspection of the line which took forty minutes. Cavalry and Infantry then marched past, in brigade mass and Artillery in battery line. The Cavalry then trotted and galloped past in Brigade mass and the Royal Horse Artillery in battery line. The galloping of the Royal Horse Artillery and the Imperial Service Troops was specially admired and the whole affair most impressive. The most picturesque feature was perhaps the boy Maharaja of Jodhpur who galloped at the head of his fine regiment of Lancers himself riding on a white Arab. The still more youthful Nawab of Bhawalpur, a child of some seven years, led his camel corps in person past the saluting point, his tiny person mounted on a gigantic camel with a big sowar behind him. After the gallop past the whole line, two miles long, advanced towards to the saluting point and gave three cheers for His Majesty.

A nasty accident occurred in the gallop past two horses coming down and one of them being killed. Their riders escaped without serious injury.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Lady Bayley and Staff arrived at Delhi yesterday morning.

There will be several Pages of Honour to the King-Emperor at Delhi, and among those selected will be the Maharajah of Bharatpur, the Heir-Apparent to the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Heir Apparent to the Maharaja Rewa and the Heir-apparent to the Maharajah of Idar.

MADRAS MESSAGE OF WELCOME.

MADRAS Dec. 3.

The following telegram was sent by the Governor of Madras to itis Imperial Majesty on arrival in Bombay:—"With humble duty on behalf of the Government and the people of Madras Presidency, I beg respectfully to convey to Your Imperial Majesty and to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, Empress, a most loyal and hearty welcome to India, and an expression of our heartfelt delight that Your Majesties have been graciously pleased once more to visit this portions of the Empire.

His Majesty replied as follows:—Queen-Empress and I greatly appreciate the hearty welcome which we have received from you on behalf of the Government and people of Madras Presidency and sincerely thank you."

DACCA, Dec. 3.

The members and the President, the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Provincial Mahomedan Association, on behalf of the Mahomedans of the province, sent a message to the Private Secretary to His Most Gracious Majesty that the Association after a thanksgiving prayer for the safe arrival of Their Imperial Majesties most humbly and respectfully offer Their Imperial Majesties a hearty welcome to their beloved Indian Empire.

The Association also sent message to the Secretary of State of India offering His Lordship a hearty welcome to India.

BANGALORE, Dec. 3.

In the course of an article loyally welcoming Their Majesties, a local paper writes:—"India has to-day undeniably closed a chapter of her life and is opening a new volume of her history. Its future none can tell. But whatever it holds even if it is to be a tale of severance in many minor political or administrative points it can but be a tale of greater union in regard to relations of India, its princes and its people with the Crown. This act of consideration of His Majesty must remain indelibly fixed in minds of people of this country and as it is to be so no setting for that memory can be too gorgeous or too richer wrought."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3

At a meeting of Mahomedans held here last evening, it was unanimously decided to send the following loyal message of welcome to Bombay. To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, Bombay:—"Please convey through His Excellency to Our Most Gracious Sovereigns the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress that their Majestyies' most loyal subjects the Mahomedans of Calcutta, in meeting assembled, humbly beg leave to welcome Their Imperial Majesties to their Indian Empire and pray for Their Majesties long libe and a prosperous reign." The meeting concluded with a prayer for Their Imperial Majesties.

DURBAR BOXING TOURNAMENT.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 2.

The following are the results at the Coronation Durbar Boxing Tournament, 5th night:—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Dow, (Black Watch) versus Pte. Hughes, (Black Watch). The former scratched.

Pte. Barnes, (Royal West Kent Regiment) versus Pte. Steugeon, (K. O. S. B.). The latter won on points. Good fight.

Corpl. Griffiths, (E. B. S. Railway Volunteers) versus Pte. Minor, (Lancashire Fusiliers). The latter won on points.

Pte. Plant, (7th Dragoon Guards) versus Pte. Robson, (3rd K. R. R. Corps). Plant knocked his man out in the second round.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Tr. Woods, (17th Lancers) versus Pte. Storey (West Riding Regiment). The latter won.

2nd Round: The Fireman Nelson, (4th K. R. R. Corps) versus Pte. Marks, (Royal Fusiliers). The former won.

Pte. Gimmett, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) versus Eyon, (4th K. R. R. Corps). The former won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. McGain, (South Lancashire Regiment) versus Pte. Blake, (Norfolk Regiment). The latter won comfortably.

Lce. Corpl. Sime, (H. L. I.) versus Pte. Simmonds, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers). The latter won on points.

Pte. Taylor, (Cameron Highlanders) versus Pte. Ward, (Connaught Rangers). A good fight won on points by Taylor.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Thyre, (Royal Irish Regiment) versus Pte. Bardesty, (Leinster Regiment). The former knocked his man out in the third round.

Pte. Bantham, (Lancashire Fusiliers) versus Pte. Lewis, (South Lancashire Regiment. The latter gave in.

Gunner Mathews (14th Coy, R. G. A.) versus Pte. Makins. (Royal North Lancashire Regiment). Mathews failed to appear.

Pte. Convey, (3 K, R. R. Corp) versus Pte. Simmonds, (Royal Berkshire Regiment). Pte. Convey gave up.

DURBAR POLO TOURNAMENT.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 2.

The sixth game of the first round of the Durbar Polo Tournament was played before a large assembly of spectators when the Inniskillings scored an easy victory over the Palanpur team. At the end of play, the scores stood at eight goals to nil. Captain Ritson played an excellent game for winners while Captain Astlep played well for the Palanpur team. The teams were:—"Inniskillings (1) Captain Nixon (2) Mr. Colomore, (3) Capt Ritson, (4) Mr. Bowen, "Palanpur" (1) David Sing, (2) Nawabzadah of Palanpur, (3) Bhairun Sing (4) Capt. A. G. L. Astley.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 2.

The second round of the Durbar Hockey Tournament was finished this evening with two matches. In the first match, the 30th Punjabis beat the 48th Pioneers by three goals to one. The game was level in the first half when both sides played well, but in the second the Punjabis outclassed their adversaries. The quick driving and sharp straight shooting of the Punjabis were found too much and the Pioneers had to retire contented with one point in their favour.

The second game between the 93rd Infantry and 30th Baluchis was one-sided. The Infantry played very well and easily beat their opponents by seven goals to one.

THE KING HAS COME TO TEA.

Now when the clock strikes half-past eight I put the candle out,
And think of all the jolly things I'd like to dream about.
How nice it is to find a way from school that's fresh and new,
I never saw a road before where such tall mushrooms grew.
Oh, what is this? An animal of strange and fearful size,
He follows me with flying feet and fierce and fiery eyes,
He's caught me up—what shall I do? A letter, sir, for me?
"To-day at three o'clock the King intends to come to tea!"
I must rush home immediately, there is no time to waste,
The crimson carpet and the flags—I really must make haste.
I never knew before to-day what miles of steps we'd got;
I wish this carpet would be still, and not get in a knot.
At last it's ready. I must climb up all the stairs again.
Oh, no; it's better just to fly right through the window pane.
The cake and cream and cucumber are ready on the tray;
I wish the tiresome table-legs would keep out of my way!
I thought it was a tab'e, but it's really a giraffe,
He's upset all the tea-things and now tries to make me laugh,
I'll put him in the cupboard where I keep my books and toys,
And shut the door and then perhaps he'll not make such a noise.
I've found the other table, but before the tea is straight
The door flies open and the King appears in royal state.
I wish I had remembered to put on my Sunday things.
I don't think these are proper clothes for entertaining kings.
"How kind of you to come to-day? Please take the easy chair,
And won't you put your crown and things down somewhere—anywhere?"
"Will you have toasted muffin, or an apple puff instead?
Do you take honey in your tea an I cream upon your bread?"
The people at the window look inside and envy me,
And say to one another, "Look, he's got the king to tea?"
"Well, if you think you ought to go, I'd ring the bell for Jane.
(Will someone call a hansom, please?) Do try to come again."
I wonder why so many cabs have come up to our door?
I've counted ten already, and there seem a hundred more.
"Please go away at once. No, no, I can't pay two-and-six.
I've only got a halfpenny." This is a dreadful fix!
"Oh, would you mind just driving to the Bank of England, please?
They've got my money there, you know." Chish-ho, oh, what a sneeze!
It's morning. Then I've dreamt it all: Why, what a funny thing!
It's very lucky, all the same, to dream about the King.

HELEN TAYLOR,
(in the "Pall Mall Magazine.")

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough, of the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take Lymoids, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADAN SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

ORDER OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

It is stated that the King of Italy intends to take the opportunity offered by the Tripolitan campaign to revive the original Order of the Annunciation, and to grant the honour of membership of the First Order to the Foreign Minister, the War and Marine Minister, Admiral Aubry and Gen. Caneva. M. Giolitty, who is already a member of the Order, will in this case be gazetted as passing into the list of the higher branch. The statutes of the Order—the highest of Italian Orders, which confers on its holders the title of "Cousin of the King"—originally granted the Collar of the Order only to those who had contributed to the extension of the territory of the Kingdom; but since 1870 a new section of the Order has arisen, in which are included persons who have in any way rendered great services to the State; and it is to this latter section that all the living members of the Order belong.

MOUNT SINAI MONASTERY.

The only entrance to the monastery of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, is high up in the wall, and the only means of reaching it is by way of a rope elevator. If any monk or visitor wishes to enter, he takes his place at the end of the rope and is pulled up into the hooded entrance.

RUBBER-BACKED FURS.

A curious invention recently recorded in "Nature" would appear to render rubber-backed fur a possible and practical article of the near future. Large skins, or small pelts sewn together, are stretched upon a frame with the fur uppermost in a large flat-bottomed receptacle, which is then filled with water and placed in a freezing chamber. The plate of ice is then removed, and with suitable machinery a thin layer is sawn from the bottom, thus removing the skin, which after thawing is sold for the purpose of leather. The lower surface of the remaining plate is then melted until the fur is slightly exposed, when a coating of rubber solution is applied layer by layer. When the requisite thickness is obtained the rest of the plate containing the fur is melted, and a large seamless pelt, with a sheet of rubber at its base, is the result.

TURKEY'S MAN OF MYSTERY.

When it is said that Enver Bey is behind the Turco-Arab revenge on Italy, our friends in the peninsula may well look anxious (says the "Bystander"), for Enver is a name to conjure, with. In person a tall, handsome cavalryman, of charming but reserved manner, he was the hero of the Turkish revolution. It was thanks to his wandering in peasant disguise through Macedonia, preaching and organising the doctrines of constitutionalism, that the famous march to Constantinople and the deposition of Abdul were enacted. If Enver is in Egypt or in the Tripolitan hinterland, the chances are that he will be as successful in organising Arabs as he was Macedonians.

DUKE'S FRENCH SPORTING DOMAIN.

Some time ago the Duke of Westminster acquired a domain of over 20 acres near Mimizan, in the Landes, in the south-west of France. It is his intention to go there for shooting, and he has built a very fine hunting-box, in the form of a rustic chalet, which he hoped to occupy early this month. However, says the "World," the house is not quite ready yet, although it is far enough advanced for the stables and out-houses to lodge a number of horses and dogs. Before the middle of the month 5 more dogs and ten or twelve horses will arrive and in two months' time the Duke and his friends will have a house warning and start hunting wild boars. The Duke is this week a guest at the Chateau the Valliere, where the Duc and Duchesse de Gramont have organised a shooting-party in his honour.

A CITY WITHOUT MAGISTRATES.

Owing to the fact that all the Town Councillors of Dunfermline were compelled to retire at the present election, in view of the redistribution of the wards of the city under the Burgh Extension and Drainage Bill, there are no magistrates in the city at present, and there will be none until after the statutory meeting to-day. Similar circumstances arose at the time the magistrates were in London at the hearing of the evidence for the Bill. Should the necessity arise for magisterial duty, in such a case it would be undertaken by a Sheriff-substitute.

A VENOMOUS LIZARD.

Professor J. Arthur Thomson, dealing in "Knowledge" with the bite of the Heloderma, says the virulence of the venom of the Gila Monster, the poisonous lizard of Mexico and Arizona, has been often proved in the case of small animals, but we have little precise knowledge of the effect of the poison on man. This gap has been filled by the careful observations of Mlle. Marie Phisalix, who was accidentally bitten while examining the lizard's mouth. She describes the intense pain, the swelling, the profuse perspiration, the giddiness, and other disagreeble results of the bite. Even after a week the fatigue, the giddiness, and the local pain had not disappeared, but no serious consequences ensued.

BIBULOUS HENS.

M. Joubert, Professor at the Agricultural College at Fontainebleau, believes that he has discovered a new and simple method of making hens lay. He feeds them with wine in addition to their ordinary food. The professor has not allowed his discovery to be made known lightly. He has been experimenting with fowls of all kinds for several years, and finds the same result in every case. In each case he experimented for the four winter months with two sets of twelve fowls of the same breed, adding bread soaked in wine to the food of one of the two sets of twelve. After six separate trials, the wine-fed hens laid more eggs, in the proportion of twenty eggs a month or thereabouts, the professor reports.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

The Society of Apothecaries, who are letting their surplus land and buildings in the neighbourhood of Water-lane, Blackfriars, once had a fierce controversy with the College of Physicians, who denied their right to prescribe as well as dispense medicines. In this affray the Physicians had the support of the poets, including Dryden and Pope, but especially Garth, who in his "Dispensary" describes with Hogarthian pen the topographical position of Apothecaries' Hall:

Nigh were Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams
To wash the stooty Naiads in the Thames,
There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill,

However, the House of lords finally decided in favour of the apothecaries.

IN NOVEMBER'S PRAISE.

At least one poet has written in praise of November—and that is Cowper. Writing to his cousin Lady Hesketh on November 3, 1787, he said: As to the season of the year, I grant that it is November. It would be but folly to deny it. But what then? Does not the sun shine in November? One would imagine that it did not, could not, or would not were we to listen only to the suggestions of certain persons. But, my dear, the matter is far otherwise; nay, it is even just the reverse, for he not only shines but with such splendour too, that I write as this moment in a room heated by his beams and with the curtain at my side let down to abate their fervour. Then let November have its just praise, and let not my cousin fear to find the country pleasant even now. It was November that gave to the world the poet Cowper himself, whose genius shining through his sadly troubled life was not unlike the November sunshine he praised.

ISLANDS OLD AND NEW.

The new island which is reported to have risen from the sea in the narrow straits separating Venezuala from Trinidad is the latest manifestation of the submarine seismic forces which are continually altering the map in the earthquake zone of the globe. This narrow American island will make up or the loss last December, on the other side of the isthmus of Central America, of an island off the coast of San Salvador. Some 200 human-beings were drowned in this cataclysm, the island suddenly disappearing beneath the waters during an earthquake shock. The whole group of the Bogoslof Islands, in the North Pacific, has come into being at intervals since the first rose from the sea in 1790

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

7 The steamer Kilchalton, 2417 tons, Captain J. W. Eno, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London October 24th with a general cargo.

The steamer Montebello, 2770 tons, Captain T. Croft, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hill, November 4th with a general cargo and coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umhloti, 1398 tons, Captain A. J. Dent, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Virawa, 2176 tons, Captain A. E. G. Tippers arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon November 12th with a general cago.

The steamer Lord Antrim, 2,773 tons. Captain Jaitkin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport October 21st with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W. Moxon arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec	Vessels	Commanders	From
2	H M S Medina	Chatfield	P'mouth, Nov 10
	H M S Defence	Bruce	P'mouth, Nov 1
	H M S Cochrane	Goodenaugh	P'mouth, Nov 19
	H M S Argyll	Seymour	P'mouth, Nov 10
	H M S Natal	Greatorex	P'mouth, Nov 10
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Nov 20
	Kilchastan	Eno	London, Oct 240
	Montebello	Croft	Hull, Nov 4
	Umhloti	Dent	Durban, Nov 17
3	Virawa	Tipper	Rangoon, Nov 12
	Lord Antri	Aitken	N'port, Oct 21
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Nov 25

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessels	Commanders	Destination.
3	Egypt	Somers	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, passed the Canal on the 1st and is due here on the evening of the 10th instant, and the City of Birmingham, sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ultimo outward bound, and the City of York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SEASONABLE TOPICS IN PARIS.

Already there are hints of Christmas in the shopping world, says a lady correspondent and the hearts of the small people are thrilling with expectancy. Very soon there will be magnificent toy catalogues sent round, and many a little head will be bent anxiously over the pictures they will contain of lovely aeroplanes, great big motor-cars, gorgeous dolls, and houses for them to live in. I know of one little boy whose people are not able to give him anything but quite ordinary toys, yet he does love the catalogues, and spends hours poring over them and telling his mother what he will have when he is a man and rich. Between you and me, I believe there are even some quite grown-up people who do that sort of thing, too, and it struck me the other day that nice rich people might have such fun if they cared to, by just encouraging the imagination of their poor girl friends and finding out what things they wanted for Christmas, and then buying them as a lovely surprise!

WHAT SOME GIRLS WANT.

Some girls love dainty things more than rich and magnificent things, but find that they are terribly expensive if they are really good. Lace collars, for instance, those wide, soft-pointed ones that are so fashionable and those square ones that broaden narrow shoulders so successfully. A beautiful model in the lace a girl liked best would be a good present for a fairy godmother to make. A set of fine embroidered lingerie would be another; half a dozen pairs of silk stockings in different shades to suit a girl's different dresses would be yet another welcome gift, and a white marabout muff and stole for evening wear would make some girls happy for quite a little time. Gloves, shoes, things for the toilette table, veils, handkerchiefs, lots of those pleasant powders, scents, manicure necessaries, creams, etc., which cost so much and which help to give an enviable, careful, dainty result to a woman's toilette, might also come into one's list of possible presents. Then, of course, if the balance at the bank allows of it, there are furs, jewels, even dresses and evening coats, but they come into another category.

MIXED FURS.

All furs should be mounted on soft, pliable linings, and most of them should run in couples—I mean that nearly every one mixes the furs in these days. I saw one woman the other day, obviously a woman of "means," and she was wearing a black velvet coat and skirt with a violet hat trimmed with feathers, and a huge sable stole round her shoulders, then round her throat she had a tight ermine collarette, ermine cuffs on her sleeves, and an immense muff of sable with long tails. Squirrel is mixed with ermine very satisfactorily, so are sealskin and otter; skunk is better alone, I think, and so is opossum, but otherwise fur is only smart to-day when it shows a touch of white with it, carrying out the passionate love which the Frenchwoman always shows for black and white, grey and white, and now one may add sealskin—brown and white.

THE WAY TO WEAR FURS.

To wear furs well is not very easy. One may wear them comfortably but that does not always means smartly. The great thing to-day is to make the most of them. A stole must appear to cover one. It must hang down the back, swathe the front of the body and trail down one side. This means that stoles grow longer and wider every year and the tole of last year will never do all that is required of it this year, without having something added on. Fortunately, it is quite easy to enlarge stoles, especially now that two kinds of fur may be used together. Most women have a series of unseen fastenings on their stoles to allow them to be draped in various ways and the only way in which one can get these fastenings right is to drape the stole and have the fastenings put on as one stands.

FURS AND THE COMPLEXION.

There is also the point about which kind of fur to wear in relation to one's complexion. Some women look their best in sealskin, others in ermine, and again others in sable or chinchilla. Then there are the cheaper furs; they, too, must be considered, as it is not possible for every one to spend hundreds of pounds on furs. Blue-eyed women can wear squirrel, opossum, and chinchilla very well, and both blue and black fox are becoming. White fox is essentially the fur for the fresh-faced girl, breitschwanz seems to be successful when used in a ling coat allied to black chiffon and ermine and lined with plush. Moleskin goes very well with ermine, too, and some of the best stoles I have seen this year are made in a mixture of these two furs. Do not forget the black pony coats either. I spoke of one a week or two ago, and I still think of it with pleasure. It had either a white ratine or an ermine collar, I forget which, and a lining of white cotton plush. The big collar on all coats is essential, no coat is smart without it, and it should look as soft and pliable as possible; indeed, the whole coat should have the same soft effect—anything stiff is considered an abomination in the fashionable world.

PLUSH.

More and more plush is being used, especially for stoles, collars, and coats. Brown plush coats with white collars, or white collars sontache with brown, are quite general, but best of all I like the chinchilla grey or white coats made in cotton plush. Then there are the very dainty fine silk plush muffs and stoles for eve ningwear: palest rose, tender blues, pearly whites, and to trim them soft chiffon frills. These also would be delightful Christmas gifts for a girl who goes out a good deal. The muffs are huge, and the toles just like those worn in furs. They look charming for a theatre, and the muffs serve as a bag. Another great point about wearing furs, which I forgot to mention, is that one must learn how to throw open one's coat so as to show just enough of a very pretty and becoming lining. The Frenchwoman does this very well, and gets excellent colour effects It is well worth while to remember this when choosing a new lining, and it is not a bad plan when the lining is white to have a band of coloured chiffon laid down either inner side of the front, with dainty ruches to finish off the edge.

THE NEW

"TROPICAL"

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RACING 1911.
Targa Florio (Italy)
Grand Prix of France.
Light Car Class
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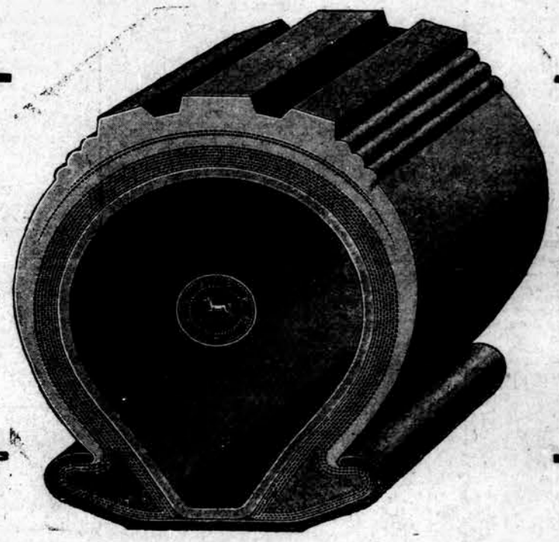
"CONTINENTALS."



TOURING 1911.
Prince Henry Tour 51% of all competing Cars used "Continentals." The Cup of the Queen, and the Cup of the Empress awarded to Cars with "CONTINENTALS."

Every single Motor Cover and Tube sold by us in India is specially manufactured to suit the climatic conditions of this country. Our stocks are replenished every fortnight and we can guarantee that nothing but the freshest goods of latest Manufacture are sold by our appointed agents.

Insist on having:

CONTINENTAL TYRES

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EARTH EATERS.

The curious habit of eating earth has been observed in many parts of the world. And the term geophagy has been coined by science to describe it. An example is furnished by certain of the miners in Honduras, who eat a sort of clay found in the mines. Sometimes the clay is only licked, at other times it is actually eaten either raw or cooked. This particular clay is of a pale yellowish-pink colour and greasy consistency. When cooked the resulting "bricks" becomes crisp or crumbling, according to the way in which the operation is carried out. It is said that the habit once acquired is seldom shaken off, although it seems to be bad for the health, as shown by the ghastly livid features of those who practise it. Some are said to live almost entirely on the clay, mixed, perhaps, with a little sugar.

AMONG DYAKS OF BORNEO.

The Dyaks of Borneo, according to the famous Italian traveller, Odoardo Beccari, are also earth eaters. On one occasion he saw some of those who were with him hunting in the river gravel for a peculiar stone, which "they greedily nibbled as if it were a sweetmeat." He describes it as a sort of clayey schist, soft brittle, and greasy to the touch. On another occasion the same traveller saw some Dyaks eating the same clay with evident relish. Not, he says to appease hunger, but as a delicacy.

IN THE FRENCH SOUDAN.

A recent example of the same strange habit is recorded in the "Bulletin du Comite de l'Afrique Francaise." This earth eating among the natives of the French Soudan is remarkable for the systematic way in which the clay is collected, and for the fact that the habit prevails in well cultivated regions where food is abundant. It is, in fact, actually mined. The special clay which is thus eaten occurs in beds interstratified with the grits of the region. And as the eaters prefer the deeper layers they dig galleries to extract it. As the mining is done in a primitive way falls of earth occur, and the unfortunate miner is sometimes buried. When this happens no attempt is made to rescue him as the deities of the place are thought to require an annual victim.

THE REASON OF THE HABIT.

What is the reason of the strange habit? It is certainly not the last resort of a starving man who must fill his stomach with something. This is obvious from what is stated above. Beccari suggests that it may satisfy "an instinctive craving of the stomach for some alkaline substance." It would probably be found that these particular clays contain a certain amount of organic matter capable of assimilation by the human stomach. May they not also contain a certain amount of salt? It would be interesting to know whether the custom is more prevalent in those regions where ordinary salt deposits are absent. A careful analysis of the edible clays might also throw some light on the interesting problem.

STROKING THE LOBSTER.

A note in the "Field" calls attention to some very curious experiments on lobsters and crabs recently carried out in the laboratories of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Commission. It appears that fishermen have for long been in the habit of mesmerising lobsters. Holding them downwards in one hand with the beak of the lobster resting on some solid substance, they will stroke it gently along the back with the fingers of the other hand. In about a minute it becomes quite torpid, and remains so for a considerable, though variable, time.

LABORATORY EXPERIMENT.

It might be suggested that the position of the lobster in the above case, by determining a flow of blood to the head, was more the cause of the torpor than the stroking. So the laboratory experiments were in the first place directed towards settling this point. A lobster was placed in a horizontal position, and carefully stroked along the back. It became rapidly hypnotised, and remained in that state for three hours, when it had to be wakened. It was found that it could also be thus put to sleep lying on its back. Norwegian lobsters and crabs were found to be equally susceptible. Crabs were found usually to become torpid with their claws tucked in, disturbed in their torpor they soon revive. When thrown into the sea, a lobster recovers immediately and a crab in about ten minutes.

MYSTERY OF BEE DISEASE.

The bee disease which continues to devastate the Apiaries of the Isle of Wight, and is now spreading to the mainland remains a mystery in spite of scientific investigation. According to a leaflet issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the cause remains unknown. No microbe has revealed itself to the microscope and no cure can be suggested. The fact that the foragers are first affected seem to show that it originates outside the hive. An abnormal or disease state of the pollen or nectar secreting organs of the flowers on which the bees feed might be suggested. But nothing abnormal is known to occur in these.

SYMBIOSIS OF INSECTS AND YEASTS.

French examples of that interesting partnership between two organisms in nature which has been called symbiosis are constantly being recorded. A typical example of the phenomenon is growing together for mutual benefit of a fungus and an alga in the compound plant known as the lichen. And in a recent paper Karel Sulc comes to the conclusion that there is a partnership of this sort between certain insects and species of yeasts. In studying certain issues of species of cicadae, he finds saccharomycetes present. These probably supply the insect with sugar, and in turn obtain a growing place and starch for food.

TREPANNING THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO.

In far away times the inspired writer asserted that there is nothing new under the sun, and many instances would be cited in support of the statement. We may pass by the ill-fated son of Daedalus, who might be said to have made the first aerial ascent. Then again, it is claimed that America was discovered five centuries before Columbus landed. In Silesia, a Roman building has been found showing an elaborate heating apparatus by which all the apartments were warmed, and now we are told that Dr. Baudouin, the Secretary-General of the Societe Prehistorique, from examination of a number of skulls found in a sepulchre at Vendresi, is convinced that trepanning was known thousands of years ago. Dr. Baudouin considers that the surgeons of those times performed the operation with stones, examples of which he also found among the hundred and thirty skulls which he has studied.

"RAIN TREE" OF PERU.

In the course of an interesting report on the subject of the so-called "Peruvian rain tree," the American Consul at Peru dispels some myths which have grown up around that product of nature, especially the statement that water falls from its leaves in abundance and "spreads around is veritable rivers, part of which filters into the soil and fertilises it." Replying to the Consul's enquiries, Dr. Augustus Weberbauer, director of the Lima Zoological Park, states: "In the eastern part of Peru, the region of the forest, in localities where there is great humidity in the soil and the atmosphere, there exist trees from the leaves of which drops of water fall. But in nowise could such trees be transplanted into dry regions, because the same phenomenon would not be presented there, and these plants would probably not be able to exist."

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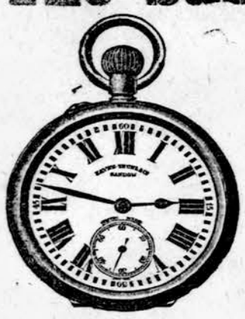

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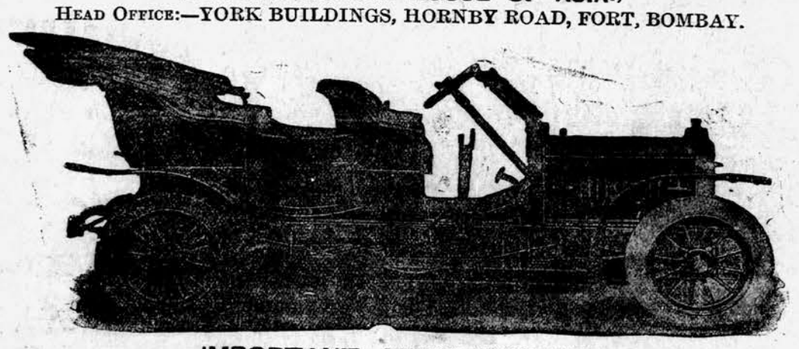

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Bombay, 14th Feornary 1910.

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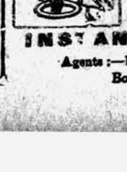

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